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USTINOV VIEWS LESSONS OF WORLD WAR II, ARMS RACE

PM231449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense: "Defending Peace"]

[Text] Four decades ago, at dawn on 22 June 1941, Soviet people's peaceful creative labor was interrupted by fascist Germany's perfidious attack. The whole of the Soviet land rose to rebuff the odious enemy. The Great Patriotic War had begun.

From today's standpoint one can clearly see the magnitude of the feat performed by Soviet people, who routed the aggressors in that grimmest of wars, and the majesty of the feat performed by our Communist Party, which headed the people's struggle and led them to victory. In light of the events of those years the burning problem of today--the problem of preserving and strengthening peace--becomes especially topical. "The most important task for our party and our people and for all the peoples of the world in the international arena today is that of defending peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress.

1. World War II, of which the Great Patriotic War was the most important part, was brought about, as was World War I, by imperialism. It involved more than three-fourths of the world's population and caused mankind immeasurable suffering. German fascism--one of international imperialism's most sinister offspring--was directly responsible for unleashing the war. In its pursuit of world domination it hinged its policy on the struggle against communism and against the world's first socialist state--the USSR. Fascism saw the Soviet Union as the main obstacle to the implementation of its criminal global designs.

The Communist Party and Soviet state had no illusions about the essence and goals of imperialism's aggressive policy. They foresaw the possibility of a military battle and prepared the country and the people for defense. The industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution and the solution of the nationalities question--all this ensured the requisite economic, social and spiritual prerequisites for strengthening the Soviet socialist state and improving its armed forces. A great deal of work was done to strengthen the country's defense capability during the period of the growth of the direct threat of war in 1938-41. The Soviet Armed Forces combat might increased considerably thanks to the efforts of the party and all of the people. They became what was for the period a modern army.

The Soviet Union's policy combined unflagging concern for reliable security and high vigilance vis-a-vis the intrigues of imperialism's aggressive forces with a persistent struggle for peace. In the thirties the USSR took vigorous measures to organize a collective rebuff to the simmering fascist aggression. But the Western powers rejected all the Soviet Government's proposals on setting up a collective security system in Europe.

The threat to world peace increased even more with the creation of the aggressive Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. However, despite all that, the imperialist circles continued the policy of "appeasing" the aggressor, of noninterference in his aggressive actions. They made more and more sacrifices to him in the hope that Nazi Germany's massive military machine would turn to the East, against the USSR.

This was de facto incitement of fascist expansion and connivance at aggression. The logical outcome of international imperialism's conciliatory policy was World War II. Unleashed by fascist Germany on 1 September 1939, it was some time before it became worldwide. For more than 18 months the war consisted essentially of separate campaigns whereby German fascism seized sovereign states. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Greece and other countries fell beneath the jackboot. Under cover of the allied flag fascist Germany effectively occupied Hungary and Romania. It defeated France and threatened to invade Britain.

Having enslaved almost the whole of Europe, Hitlerite Germany turned the firestorm of war against the USSR. To prepare for the offensive the Hitlerites utilized the entire industrial potential of the countries they had seized, as well as militarized German industry.

The Soviet Union was dealt a premeditated and carefully planned strike by the biggest and most powerful military machine ever mustered by an aggressor. No other country would have withstood the force of the strike. The invasion army comprised 190 divisions from fascist Germany and its satellites and numbered 5.5 million men and officers, around 4,300 tanks, nearly 5,000 combat aircraft and 47,200 guns and mortars.

Imperialism's strike forces made no secret of their purpose. "They wanted to destroy socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the opening of the memorial complex in Kiev. "They wanted to wipe off the map the very country whose people had dared to cast off the yoke of capital. They wanted the dark night of barbarism, sadism and strutting martinet stupidity to descend on the whole of mankind for a long time."

The Soviet people launched the Great Patriotic War in response to fascist Germany's perfidious attack. It radically altered the nature of World War II and was a decisive factor in its transformation into a peoples' liberation struggle against fascist tyranny. The Soviet-German front was the main front of World War II. It was there that fascist Germany and its allies concentrated their main forces, where the aggressor was halted for the first time, turned back and then routed. It was there that the enemy lost three-fourths of its aircraft and most of its tanks and artillery. It was there that 607 divisions from fascist Germany and its satellites were destroyed or taken prisoner--nearly 3.5 times as many as were destroyed or taken prisoner by British and American forces in all the actions in Africa and Europe.

The Soviet people's struggle at the front and in the rear was headed by the Leninist Communist Party. It ensured the strong unity of party, state and military leadership of the country. The State Defense Committee, chaired by I.V. Stalin, was set up for this purpose at the start of the war.

The leadership of the party and the entire Soviet people's cohesion around it were the main, determining source of the worldwide historic victory of the USSR and its armed forces in the last war. While rightly proud of the immortal victory and of the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in routing the aggressors and in liberating many peoples from the fascist yoke, Soviet people will never forget that they were not alone in this struggle. They remember the partisans and resistance heroes in many countries occupied by the Hitlerites. They remember the soldiers from the armies of our allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

The coalition was an alliance of peoples united by the common desire to eliminate the threat of fascist enslavement and, at the same time, it was an alliance of states with different social systems which played a positive role in one of the turning points in mankind's history. It is an historic example of successful cooperation in curbing an aggressor and preserving and strengthening world peace.

The Soviet Union's Great Patriotic War occupies a special place in the history of the struggle for peace. Victory in it, won at great cost, was a victory for a better future for mankind in the name of peace and social progress. New generations of Soviet people see it as their bounden duty to preserve and multiply its fruits and to persistently and indefatigably defend world peace.

2. Peace has been, is and always will be mankind's supreme blessing. But, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, it "is not a blessing that comes automatically. Unfortunately not. Peace is threatened and seriously threatened. Peace must be struggled for."

As in the past, the threat to peace and the peoples' security comes from imperialism. The aggressiveness of its most reactionary circles is sharply increasing at the moment.

In the three and a half postwar decades they have repeatedly brought the world to the brink of a new world war, particularly apparent in the policy of these circles at the moment, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, are adventurism and readiness to risk mankind's vital interests for the sake of their own narrow, selfish aims.

One of the most distinct manifestations of the intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness is the unprecedented growth of its military expenditure. The U.S. military budget will exceed $180 billion in fiscal 1981 and $226 billion in 1982. Over the next 5 years U.S. military expenditure will reach $1.5 trillion, that is, what the Pentagon spent in the previous 12 years. Under pressure from the United States its NATO partners--Britain, the FRG and other countries--are intensifying their militarist preparations.

The massive sums being allocated by American imperialism are aimed at building up its military potential, ensuring that the United States retains, as its leaders say, the "most powerful and most flexible armed forces" and attaining military superiority over the socialist countries.

To this end they are accelerating the program for deploying the next generation of strategic weapons and a whole complex of other nuclear and conventional arms. New types of mass destruction weapons are being created--neutron, chemical and bacteriological. Major deliveries are being made to the NATO countries' forces of new tanks, aircraft, artillery and other weapons systems. The bloc's strategic stockpiles are growing and intensive measures are being taken to improve its mobilization potential and imfrastructure.

The West German Bundeswehr is NATO's major strike force in Europe. Certain circles in the FRG are doing their best to make its people, who themselves suffered a great deal as a result of fascism and the war unleashed by it, forget the grim lessons of history. They are distorting the real causes of World War II, trying to whitewash fascism and supporting revanchist propaganda and the so-called "traditions" of the Nazi Wehrmacht which are still finding their way into the barracks of today's Bundeswehr. The deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG territory, which the country's leaders are currently advocating, may once again make West German territory the tinderbox for yet another devastating war but, of course, with far more severe consequences for the FRG population and for the fate of the country.

The plan for "upgrading" NATO's nuclear missiles poses an extreme threat to world peace. Indeed everyone knows that the chief purpose of the scheme to deploy the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is, by unleashing a new world war about whose preparation the Pentagon strategists are talking so cynically, to subject the FRG and the other allies to a destructive retaliation strike and try to sit it out. It has to be said that they are deluding themselves.

The efforts of the imperialist circles, above all the United States, to stoke hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts are a grave threat to world peace and the peoples' security. By fueling the explosive Near East situation, the United States is a direct party to and essentially an inspirer of Israel's aggressive actions. It is interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states in almost all parts of the world and is trying to expand the network of U.S. military bases and facilities which encircles the whole world. Again, as in the past, Washington intends to conduct international affairs on the basis of force and the "big stick policy" rejected by the peoples. It allocates the role of strike force against the developing countries and liberation movements to the Rapid Deployment Force which will total 230,000 men. The United States tries hypocritically to depict its gendarme activity in various parts of the world as a "struggle against terrorism," while just and legitimate assistance to peoples defending their freedom, independence and sovereignty it slanderously calls "abetting terrorism."

The American administration has not stopped trying to knock together new aggressive military-political blocs and alliances to supplement the existing ones. In the Far East recently the Washington-Beijing-Tokyo triangle has taken on increasingly clearly the features of an aggressive alliance.

Playing into the hands of U.S. policy, Japan's ruling circles, in violation of the country's constitution, are stepping up militarist preparations, apparently in the hope that the Japanese people have already forgotten the tragic consequences to that country in the not too distant past of the policy of a militarist clique. The Beijing leaders are aligning themselves increasingly closely with the most bellicose circles of imperialism. They seek to set the NATO states and Japan against the Soviet Union. Imperialist politicians, on their part, are counting on drawing China deeper into anti-Soviet actions and into the struggle against detente and peace. Even today China's services are being used, in particular, by American imperialism in waging an undeclared war against the DRA and in creating a new military threat to Socialist Vietnam.

The bellicose concepts which are clearly gaining the upper hand in circles invested with power in the United States are causing concern to all who value the cause of world peace. People across the ocean have again started talking about the acceptability of "limited" nuclear war for Europe--a war which could allegedly be won "if an assured destruction potential is available." At the same time a new military strategy, for a prolonged nonnuclear conflict with socialist countries, is being elaborated.

The arms race on an unprecedented scale unleashed by international reaction, Washington's aggressive global strategy, feverish activity ultimately aimed at establishing the world domination of American imperialism--all this is taking place on the imaginary pretext of the "Soviet military threat." This slander campaign serves as a kind of pivot for mass ideological preparations for aggression. The idea is that by this means it will be possible to mislead the international public, reduce the intensity of demonstrations against the militarist U.S. and NATO plans and deaden the peoples' vigilance.

This policy on the part of imperalism is not new. It resorted to a similar method on the eve of World War II. At that time too imperialist propaganda artificially fanned fear of the mythical "Soviet threat." This is why V.I. Lenin's instruction on the need to resolutely expose all kinds of "sophisms which are used to justify war" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 45, p 319) is more relevant than ever today.

The lessons of history cannot be disregarded. Imperialist reaction must not be permitted to succeed in intimidating people and deceiving the peoples. Mankind paid too dearly for allowing imperialism to drag it into World War II. It is necessary to vigilantly monitor the intrigues of aggressive circles which seek to plunge the world into a new, far more terrible military tragedy. It is important to see clearly the true face and real intentions of those who are warming their hands at the arms race, whipping up international tension and fanning militarist hysteria.

The policy of aggression and military adventures, whatever uniform it may wear, must be resolutely and firmly rebuffed. We are committed to this by the lessons of the past and by awareness of the irremediable consequences of thermonuclear war, toward which imperialist reaction is pushing mankind.

The experience of some 35 years shows that it is possible to defend peace and prevent war. The reality of the successful resolution of that worldwide historical task is based on the radical changes which have taken place and are taking place in the world today. The community of socialist states is the most influential factor in favor of peace. The role of states which have freed themselves from colonial oppression is increasing in international affairs.

The might and authority of the world communist and workers movement are growing steadily. The general democratic and antiwar movement of the peoples has taken on tremendous scope.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, by virtue of their weight, their consistent peace-loving policy and their readiness to cooperate for the sake of peace with all peace-loving, realistic circles in the West, have succeeded in ensuring a gradual thaw in the international climate and achieving a turn from "cold war" toward the relaxation of tension, from military confrontation to the strengthening of security and to peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The peoples of dozens of countries have felt the beneficial influence of detente for themselves. Preserving and deepening detente is a matter of honor and conscience for all people of good will and their lofty duty not only to the present generation but to future generations too.

A real opportunity exists to avert a new world war and to exclude the possibility of such a war from mankind's life. But this requires united, coordinated, energetic, offensive actions by all the peace-loving forces of today, by all who really value world peace.

3. The Soviet Union marches in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress. The fraternal socialist countries also bear aloft the banner of peace. The Warsaw Pact plays an influential, beneficial part in European affairs and in international affairs in general. The defensive military-political alliance of socialist countries has everything it needs to reliably defend the peoples' revolutionary gains and safeguard them against attempts by imperialist reaction to undermine or weaken the foundations of socialism in those countries.

The steady growth in the might, prestige and influence of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries in the international arena objectively promotes the preservation and strengthening of universal peace, the safeguarding of the peoples' sovereign rights and freedoms and their protection against imperialism's aggressive intrigues. "It is quite obvious today," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "that the Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the main bulwark of peace in the world."

Soviet people, together with all the world's peace-loving forces, are waging a tireless struggle for a peaceful sky over the earth, for life, for the right to tranquil, creative labor, for a happy future for their children. Both the lessons of the last war and the experience of postwar world development make it incumbent on us to be persistent, consistent and firm in this struggle.

However, some people evidently do not profit by the lessons of history. Attempts are still being made to talk to us "from a position of strength." It would be at best naive to assume that the Soviet Union will allow anyone to violate the established equilibrium of military-strategic forces in the world. Today's lovers of saber-rattling and authors of impossible plans for using military force to establish an order favorable to imperialism in the world should not forget that.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state have repeatedly declared as definitely as possible that the USSR has never been and never will be a supporter of the arms race. Soviet people are committed, firm opponents of that race. But if we are forced to, we will find an appropriate answer to any challenge from bellicose imperialism. An effective answer, at that.

We have become convinced from our own historical experience of the dangerous adventurism of imperialist policy. We know very well that in order to counterbalance the strength of aggressive circles, uphold peace, defend the peaceful labor of peoples building socialism and communism and protect revolutionary gains we too need strength--considerable strength.

Precisely such strength is provided by our Soviet Army and Navy. The crushing might of their blows was felt by those who dared to encroach on socialism.

The face of our armed forces has changed beyond recognition in comparison with the time when they took the full force of the fascist aggressors' perfidious strike. Their organizational structure, the technical level of equipment and the training of personnel accord with present-day demands. The armed forces today have all they need to give a timely, resolute rebuff to any aggression, emanating from whatever quarter. The tremendous destructive might of the nuclear missile weapons with which our army and navy are equipped has been and remains a substantial factor for deterring those who are fond of military adventures.

The Soviet Armed Forces indeed have a mighty combat potential. As was noted at the 26th party congress, this potential is a durable alloy of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible moral spirit. But that potential does not constitute a threat to anyone. It serves the noble cause of defending the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor and the cause of universal peace and international security. It is quite natural that in the eyes of all progressive mankind our armed forces are a liberation army, an army of the peoples' friendship, a mighty bulwark of peace and social progress. Soviet servicemen fulfill their great historical mission of defending socialism and peace in a single formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

While taking care of its defense, at the same time the Soviet Union persistently fights to curb the arms race, which is spurred on by imperialist reaction. It regards the limitation and reduction of nuclear missile weapons as an extremely urgent problem. The SALT II treaty could play an important part in resolving this problem. However, the U.S. Government has frozen it. Nor has it yet made a move to resume dialogue with the USSR on the essence of the problems of medium-range weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union's readiness to embark at any time on a discussion of these questions was again confirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the recent Soviet-Algerian talks. At the same time he noted that as for the United States, despite its statements to the effect that it is about to begin talks with the USSR or has all but begun them already, not a single real step has been taken in this respect since the present American administration came to power.

A concrete way out of the impasse which many urgent international problems have reached through imperialism's fault is indicated by the new peace initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. These initiatives have met with wide international acknowledgment and support as a peace program for the eighties.

Mankind has seen again and again the political wisdom and far-sightedness of the CPSU, which maintains restraint in the face of provocations from reactionary and aggressive imperialist circles, which are trying to plunge the world into the abyss of a new war. Our party counterposes to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and wars the tried and tested doctrine of peace, peaceful coexistence and cooperation among all peoples. It proceeds on the basis that there are no international problems incapable of being solved by means of talks on the basis of respect for each other's interests and observance of the principles of equality and mutual security for the sides. The experience of the war which ended 36 years ago makes it incumbent on all countries and all states to adopt just such solutions.

The desire to resolve disputed issues at the conference table rather than on the battlefield is not a sign of weakness on our part. The Soviet Union has impressive means of defending its vital interests and the interests of its friends and allies against any aggressive encroachments whatever. But we do not want a peace based on mutual deterrence. "Not preparations for war, which condemn the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual health," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the lofty platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, "but the strengthening of peace--that is our guiding thread toward tomorrow."

These words from an outstanding party and state figure of today, a loyal Leninist and staunch, indefatigable fighter for communism, for peace and for mankind's social progress are in profound harmony with the most cherished thoughts and aspirations of the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all people of good will throughout the world.

Decades will pass, centuries will pass, but the feat of the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces, who saved mankind from the threat of fascist slavery, will never be erased from people's memory. We have forgotten nothing of our motherland's historical past. We will always remember how the Great Patriotic War began and what troubles and devastation the aggressor brought to the Soviet land. This memory is imperishable. It nurtures the unsleeping vigilance of servicemen in the Soviet Armed Forces and their constant readiness to reliably defend their motherland, the gains of socialism and the cause of the peoples' freedom and social progress. It inspires the Soviet people to do everything necessary to prevent a new war and to defend peace.

WARSAW PACT CHIEF ON WW II, NATO, ARMS RACE

LD182250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1602 GMT 18 Jun 81

["General Gribkov on Role of Joint Armed forces in Defense of Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (TASS)--"It may seem paradoxical for a military man to talk about the necessity for defending peace, but in our time the idea of regarding war as a means of solving international problems can only be entertained by an irresponsible person or an adventurist, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

"The essential necessity of fighting for peace is brought home to us by the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the attack on the Soviet Union by fascist Germany, the general continued. "People of the older generation know and remember what the war cost mankind. It paid for it with 50 million lives. The Soviet Union bore the greatest losses during World War II--20 million people and almost 30 percent of its national wealth. The Hitlerite adventure also cost the German people dear. They lost 13.6 million soldiers and officers on the front line.

Unfortunately the West has not learned the lessons of World War II. Soon after the victory over fascism to which as is well known, the USSR made a decisive contribution, the ruling circles of the imperialist countries embarked upon a path of preparation for a new war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. With this aim in mind, in 1949 the NATO bloc was created, which now is becoming more and more aggressive.

It was precisely in response to the emergence of NATO that the socialist countries created their own military-political defense organization, the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

With the direct or indirect participation of the United States and other NATO countries, 150 armed conflicts were unleashed in the world after World War II, which cost the lives of 25 million people, that is half of all those who lost their lives as the result of World War II. If these conflicts did not spill over into a world catastrophe then this is thanks to the decisive influence of the coordinated policy of peace consistently implemented by the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

The present fundamental substance of the nuclear strategy of the United States and NATO, General Gribkov said, is to achieve supremacy over the nuclear potential of the USSR. In accordance with this strategy in 1983-88 it is planned to deploy about 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

However, as leading Soviet representatives have repeatedly stated, any attempts to achieve supremacy over the USSR and from such positions to dictate their will to our country, is a task which cannot be achieved. The USSR, of course, will not allow supremacy to be achieved over it, and will be forced to think about additional defensive measures in order to safeguard its vital interests, Anatoliy Gribkov said.

In fighting for peace, we do not forget about the need to keep our powder dry. While the threat of a military attack against the USSR and the fraternal countries exists we will improve our defense capabilities and strengthen the might of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

PRAVDA CITES MEESE ON N-BOMB PRODUCTION PLANS

PM230846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] New York, 16 Jun--Hatching its monstrous plans for creating new systems of mass destruction weapons, the U.S. administration does not intend to abandon the program for production of the barbarous neutron weapon.

This is evidenced in an interview given by E. Meese, adviser to the U.S. President, to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. In particular, he stated that the Pentagon is already actively "studying" the question of producing this type of weapon and is also elaborating special recommendations in this sphere for the White House. Moreover, according to Meese, President R. Reagan intends to take the appropriate decision in the very near future.

As the U.S. Defense Department organ the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL notes, substantial modernization of American nuclear missiles deployed in Western Europe is being planned. In particular, by the end of the eighties W-70 Mod-4 warheads, which are capable of carrying neutron devices, will be fitted to all Lance missiles. The M-110-AG 8-inch howitzers, according to the magazine, will also be equipped with modernized shells, which can likewise be easily adapted for neutron warheads. It is clear from the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL report that the Pentagon intends to equip NATO air forces with these barbarous weapons too.

The U.S. Presidential adviser's revelations once again attest to the seriousness of the Washington administration's intention to start mass production of this barbarous weapon.

U.S. NUCLEAR AGREEMENT RECALLED; ARMS TALKS URGED

LD231120 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Radio Moscow commentator Vladislav Kozyakov has a tribute for the eighth anniversary today of the Soviet-American agreement for the prevention of nuclear war. This is what he writes:

Washington officials are reluctant to recall about this agreement, especially under the current administration. It is easy to see why. This agreement is a commitment by the two sides to follow a policy to remove the danger of nuclear war, of the use of nuclear weapons. The two sides pledged also to refrain from threatening to use force or from using it. Obviously these commitments under the Soviet-American leaders who rely on creating a military superiority in Europe and on a global scale and who officially proclaim a doctrine of defense of American interests by force and even a doctrine of a limited nuclear war.

In the meantime the Soviet-American agreement on the prevention of nuclear war is open-minded. It was signed during President Brezhnev's visit to the United States in June of 1973 and it is one of the more important of the total of roughly 50 accords that were officially recorded in documents signed by the leaders of the United States and the USSR in 1972, 1973 and 1974. Along with the SALT I treaty signed then, the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war is a major contribution to creating strong foundations for lasting world peace. One may say it points the only possible way for removing the threat of nuclear annihilation to the Soviet and American people and to the rest of mankind.

Article 1 of the agreement says the Soviet Union and the United States will act to avert appearance of situations capable of producing a dangerous aggravation of their relations, to avoid military confrontations and to rule out the start of a nuclear war between them and between each of the two sides and other countries. Indeed it is prevention of aggravation and military confrontations that is necessary in this nuclear age in the relations between nations, primarily between the USSR and the United States, and this is what Washington refuses to realize. The present Republican administration as much as follows the line everywhere that is directed at deliberately worsening Soviet-American relations and raising the level of military confrontation.

On practically all problems of international security the United States refuses to have talks as proposed by the Soviet Union. At the same time steps are taken to worsen tensions. In Europe these are the preparations for the deployment of 572 American missiles, a new strategic weapon targeted on the USSR and capable of reaching many areas of this country.

In the Middle East this is the pushing of Israel into expanding aggression against other nations. In the Far East there is a decision on the supplies of American offensive weapons to China and an obvious desire to incite Beijing into stepping up aggressive actions against neighboring countries. Finally, in southwest Asia, bands are armed and dispatched to Afghanistan, a country with which the Soviet Union has a standing treaty of friendship and cooperation.

In short, the present Washington administration is steering all over the world for dangerous aggravations. As a result there has been reduced security for people on the world and the threat of a nuclear holocaust hangs over the Soviet and American people and the rest of mankind. Where is the way out of this extremely disturbing situation? Just as in the early seventies it lies in cooperation, in restraint, in respect for one another's interests and of course in an active dialogue, talks at all levels.

Speaking in June 1973 during his visit to the United States on American television, President Leonid Brezhnev noted the extreme importance of the Soviet-American agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. Is it not clear, he stressed, how vastly important this is for peace and the tranquillity of people of both our countries, for better prospects for a peaceful life for all of mankind?

I believe that the years since then and the present situation in the world show strongly that there is no other way for a peaceful future for the nations than observance of the principles of renunciation of the policy of strength, of renunciation of confrontations and aggravation of international conflict. It so happens that the Soviet-American agreement on the prevention of nuclear war was signed in Washington on 22 June 1973. That is the very day 32 years ago when fascist Germany perfidiously attacked the Soviet Union. In the resulting war the Soviet people lost 20 million lives. Understandably it is the most cherished wish of the Soviet people for war to never repeat. The Soviet Union remains faithful to its policy of principle, that of easing tensions, talks and mutually acceptable agreements that serve peace. Even in the face of what are sometimes provocative actions by Washington this country keeps up efforts not to worsen the situation but to get talks underway, to get agreements in the name of lasting peace. That is the purpose of the peace program for the eighties endorsed at the 26th CPSU Congress earlier this year. As President Leonid Brezhnev says, we shall persistently work to lessen the heat of tensions, to ease tensions and then to reduce them further--this is the key issue.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. DISARMAMENT TALKS STAND

PM231244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by V. Levonov: "What Is Happening in Geneva; Disarmament is a Command of the Times"]

[Text] The Geneva Disarmament Committee, which is designed to elaborate real measures in this sphere, was expected to be able to make a definite contribution to the consolidation of the detente process. This committee acquires special significance now under conditions when through the fault of the United States many important bilateral talks on arms limitation problems have essentially been broken off. It is no accident that broad circles of the international public are legitimately asking what is happening in the Geneva committee.

It should be noted that in the seventies quite good preconditions were created for successful progress at the talks in this body too. These preconditions included a whole series of international agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. Many useful decisions were taken in the United Nations. Numerous proposals on disarmament issues were advanced by the Soviet Union. The complex of Soviet initiatives on the most topical problems of world politics, including disarmament problems, put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is designed to play an important part.

Several positive changes have also taken place in the Geneva committee's actual composition and the nature of its work in recent years. Thus, after many years of absence, France has taken its place in the committee. The committee has been swelled by a new group of socialist, nonaligned and capitalist states. Even China, which for many years boycotted the disarmament talks, meeting widespread condemnation for this stand, sent a representative to Geneva last year. There are now 40 states represented in the committee. But if you consider that states which are not members of the committee are involved in its work in examining particular issues, the number of participants in the multilateral disarmament talks underway in the committee in fact rises still further. For the first time all five nuclear powers and other most militarily developed states are taking part in these talks. Here the three main groups of countries in the world today--socialist, capitalist and nonaligned--are as a whole represented in this organ in a balanced way.

New elements have also emerged in the nature of the committee's activity, whose main point is the elaboration of international documents of a binding nature. Indeed, a certain organizational restructuring of the committee's work is promoting the transition from wishes and recommendations to specific agreements and accords. The emphasis is being placed on the work of special auxiliary subdivisions--working groups--in each of which talks are underway with a view to elaborating a particular agreement in the disarmament sphere. There are now four such groups: for the elaboration of the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, a treaty banning radiological weapons, an agreement on questions of strengthening security guarantees for nonnuclear states and an all-embracing disarmament program.

Of course, talks could also be conducted in the committee on other questions, since the committee's agenda covers virtually the entire spectrum of problems of the limitation of the arms race and of disarmament.

However, the committee's work is essentially marking time. This is explained by the policy of certain states. In Geneva keen antagonism has clearly emerged between the two main trends in world politics, the two approaches toward disarmament talks. On the one hand there is the line of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries aimed at restraining the arms race and attaining real results in the disarmament sphere. On the other there is the line of the United States and its main NATO partners aimed at vindicating the military course of Washington and the bloc as a whole and at dragging out and even disrupting the talks. On many key issues the group of nonaligned and neutral countries acts from standpoints close to the socialist countries. As for the Beijing representatives, they continue to reiterate anti-Soviet fabrications from time to time and are contributing no constructive elements to the work.

The line of the United States and some of its NATO allies attests that they have recently been taking part in the committee's work not for businesslike talks but to divert it from the fulfillment of the tasks set before it and to draw it into discussions of questions which have nothing to do with its activity. These countries are erecting artificial barriers on the path of the committee's work, organizing fruitless discussions on procedure and not even scorning to make use of speculation about rumors they themselves have inspired. The opponents of disarmament are not only resorting to "roundabout maneuvers." They are also mounting a frontal attack against the possibility of conducting talks in the committee on a number of topical issues.

Thus, over 3 years ago the Soviet Union, supported by the other socialist countries, came out with a proposal to halt the production of nuclear weapons in all their forms and to gradually reduce stockpiles of nuclear weapons, right up to their total elimination. A corresponding document, actively supported by the nonaligned states, was submitted to the Disarmament Committee back in 1979. There is a whole series of UN decisions, including the decisions of the General Assembly special session on disarmament, calling on the Geneva committee to embark immediately on talks on halting the nuclear arms race. Nonetheless these talks are not being held because of the opposition of the United States and its allies, who allege that talks of this kind are "premature."

Or take another issue--the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. It would seem that sufficiently favorable conditions had taken shape for resolving this task. After all, as has already been noted all five nuclear powers are members of the committee. Together with the nonnuclear states belonging to the committee they could elaborate a corresponding agreement. The group of neutral and nonaligned states supported by the socialist countries has submitted a specific proposal--to create a special working organ within the framework of the committee and to embark immediately on corresponding talks. Of course, examination of the problem of nuclear tests in all its aspects in the interests of the speediest conclusion of a treaty on their total prohibition with the participation of all nuclear powers should not complicate the Soviet-U.S.-British talks on this question which, incidentally, were broken off through the fault of the U.S. side late last year. But in this area too the committee's activity has been deadlocked. The United States and Britain are persistently objecting to the creation of a working group while the Chinese representatives, hypocritically stating that they do not object to the creation of such a group, immediately stipulate that they will not consider themselves bound by the accords it reaches.

The consolidation of security guarantees for nonnuclear states are another topical issue of modern world politics on which the Soviet Union's constructive stand is well known. On the Geneva committee conference table is the draft of an international convention submitted by the Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries. The nonaligned states have submitted another draft. There are also many General Assembly decisions on this score. Nonetheless, virtually no work is being done. The reason is the same--the resistance of the United States and its allies, who allege that the elaboration of an international convention on reinforcing guarantees of nonnuclear states' security is "unrealistic."

A similar pretext is advanced by the U.S. representatives and their colleagues from the Western countries to avoid examining the Soviet proposal on the prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and the draft treaty on this issue. Expatiations about its "unrealistic nature" by the Western countries' representatives are accompanied, according to press reports, by the intensive development of new lethal types of weapons in the United States and several other Western countries.

This is not the first year that the world public has been persistently demanding the banning of the neutron weapon. The Soviet Union together with the other socialist countries submitted a draft treaty on this issue to the Disarmament Committee in 1978. This draft acquires particular topicality as representatives of both socialist and nonaligned countries have frequently stated. However, here too the U.S. "veto" supported by the U.S. allies gives no opportunity for elaborating the necessary measures.

Through the fault of the NATO countries the talks in the Disarmament Committee on a number of topical disarmament problems are thus essentially being blocked while many specific proposals and draft agreements submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the nonaligned states have not been examined. It is also indicative that in recent years the United States and its allies have not come out with a single serious initiative in the Geneva committee and have not submitted a single draft agreement in the disarmament sphere. As for the U.S. delegation, throughout the committee's sessions in 1981 it stated that it had no instructions from its government and frequently refused to conduct any talks on the gist of the questions on the agenda.

It is no accident that this year there was far louder criticism than before from many neutral and nonaligned states leveled against the policy of the United States and its allies and that there was condemnation of U.S. militarist doctrines, including the so-called "limited nuclear war" concept. Many states are worried that the activation of the opponents of detente, the new large-scale U.S. military preparations and the aggressive imperialist circles' stoking of militarist hysteria reminiscent of cold war times could have serious consequences for international security.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the halting of the arms race and disarmament, constructive talks leading to the reduction of military confrontation and the normalization of international relations.

"We prefer a peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "under which arms levels become lower and lower while the scale and quality of cooperation in all spheres grow and are improved." The Disarmament Committee can and must serve this lofty, noble goal.

U.S. PROMISES TO BEGIN ARMS TALKS CALLED 'LIES'

LD231654 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] According to Eugene Rostow, President Reagan's nominee to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the administration would not be able to begin negotiations to limit strategic weapons with the Soviet Union until March 1982.

Of late, reports have begun to appear in the U.S. mass media that informal Soviet-U.S. consultations on arms limitation are imminent. Other anonymous sources said that such consultations had already begun. Unfortunately, nothing could be further from truth. The Reagan administration is neither prepared nor willing to enter into such negotiations and Eugene Rostow's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee bears this out. Now, why all these rumors about arms limitation talks ostensibly underway between Moscow and Washington? By circulating them the U.S. administration seeks to allay the fears of America's West European allies who suspect that Washington is out to dupe them on such a crucial issue as the reduction of arms in Europe. Washington promised its NATO allies that following their approval of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe the United States would start talks with the USSR on medium-range missiles. The United States has rejected numerous Soviet proposals to hold talks on these missiles before taking any concrete decision on their deployment in Western Europe. Moreover, the administration's unwillingness to hold talks with the USSR on the limitation of strategic offensive arms runs counter to its own preelection pledges. In one of them, Ronald Reagan said that if elected he would move immediately towards negotiating a SALT III treaty with the Soviet Union. What we have now is that the SALT III treaty was killed by the United States and the Reagan administration has no intention to resume any talks on that score.

Earlier this year, at a NATO session, the United States told its allies that Soviet-American disarmament talks would begin sometime by the end of this year but, judging by Eugene Rostow's statement that the administration needs at least 9 (?more) months to work out its negotiating position, that promise was a lie, too. The United States has brushed aside the series of Soviet proposals aimed at checking the arms race, including a call for a moratorium on medium-range missiles in Europe.

Addressing a parliament session in Moscow on Tuesday, President Brezhnev put forward an appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world to wipe out threat of a new world war. Leonid Brezhnev has said that the USSR threatens no one and does not seek confrontation with any state, and is not seeking supremacy in a military domain. He described the current arms race as unprecedented in scope and said that the U.S. avoids talks on limiting the arms process, on eliminating areas of conflict and on solving peacefully contentious international problems.

U.S. POLICY, DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES CRITICIZED

DW231009 Moscow in German to Germany 1642 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "To Save Peace"]

[Text] Good day, ladies and gentlemen. U.S. Secretary of State Haig said: There is something more important than peace. This statement of the U.S. secretary of state outlines the main direction of Washington's foreign policy. This main direction indicates an acute danger for world peace created by U.S. policy.

With his statement that there is something more important than peace, the U.S. secretary of state does not stand alone. Many other exponents of the Reagan administration and American military representatives move along the same line of thinking and wishing. Like Pentagon chief Weinberger, they say most frankly that the battlefield of the next war will not be America but Europe.

Admiral LaRocque, director of the Center for Defense Information in Washington, an admiral who was responsible for years for the strategic military planning of the U.S. Navy and who was responsible for 7 years for strategic planning of the Pentagon, a man who must know what he says, formulated about 2 months ago in Groningen in front of participants of a conference on nuclear war in Europe the following sentence: The Americans assume that World War III as well as World War I and II will be fought in Europe.

Many Western military experts--no friends of the Soviet Union, by the way, on the contrary--speak like Admiral LaRocque when they term the trinity of Washington's war considerations as follows: First, nuclear war is inevitable and it is more likely to take place tomorrow than the day after tomorrow. Second, this war can be won. Third, it will take place in Europe.

On this background nobody is likely to be surprised that U.S. television, (U.S.) scenarios, produce shows under the assumption that thermonuclear war can be waged in Europe. The Brussels decision on NATO missiles mentions such arms as the Pershing II missiles, which can be used at first strike arms.

Seen from that angle, it is obvious why Pentagon chief Weinberger and the Reagan administration work hard on bringing their Trojan horse to Western Europe--the medium-range missiles Pershing II and the cruise missiles--against which the Soviet Union is emphatically warning. It is obvious that the FRG must be made the main carrier of these missiles in Western Europe.

Thus the following question poses itself: Why does the United States make particularly the FRG its main area on concentraion and its main depot for nuclear arms? One must also ask oneself why the Reagan administration has picked just one country, one NATO country, namely the FRG, as its fateful partner, as was done on the occasion of the chancellor's visit to Washington.

Does all that happen only because the FRG policy, instead of concentrating the forces of the country on armament mitigation and troops and arms reduction in Europe, calls loudest in Western Europe for the stationing of additional U.S. medium-range arms? Or does Washington make Bonn its main military partner in Western Europe because certain influential forces in the FRG play an important role and never accept the FRG as what it is? Or is Bonn's policy particularly popular in Washington because one demands at the Rhine over and over again the reestablishment of the Third Reich in its 1937 borders?

Be that as it may, the fateful community proclaimed by American and FRG politicians in Washington campaigns like an insurance firm for safeguarding peace. Therefore the demands of the people of Europe to save peace and to fight against NATO's missile decision are more topical than ever.

WASHINGTON SEEN PUTTING BONN 'UNDER PRESSURE'

DW231020 Moscow in German to Germany 1517 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] Eagleburger, the aide to the U.S. secretary of state, definitely is hardly among those guests who are very welcome in Bonn, for his appearance in the federal capital nearly always means that Washington is dissatisfied with Bonn and intends to make its NATO partners toe the line again. What has been at stake lately was that Bonn shows too little enthusiasm in enforcing the NATO missile decision and, as the U.S. press writes, handles pacifist trends in the Federal Republic too leniently.

It is generally known, besides, that Washington is dissatisfied because, be it meant seriously or intended as a mere gesture of consolation, Bonn at times demands too loudly the negotiations on the medium-range missiles in Europe, meaning that Bonn voices its view on questions which the Americans strictly wish to decide alone. Reportedly Eagleburger announced in Bonn this time: It becomes increasingly difficult for me to reconcile myself to this. And in so doing he is said to have raised a threatening finger at his interlocutors.

Well, it is common knowledge that any utterance of displeasure from Washington is something that is taken very seriously in Bonn. What makes the situation difficult, however, is that displeasure is increasing in the West German public as well. For the massively attended rallies at week's end show that for the West German public, too, it becomes increasingly difficult to reconcile themselves to the prospects of the Federal Republic's conversion to a U.S. missile launching pad and ultimately also into the number one target of a potential retaliation strike. And just as Eagleburger threatens Bonn's top politicians with his finger, the many thousands of demonstrators underscore their demands with choruses that grow constantly louder and with raised fists which manifest a constantly stronger determination to reject the role of U.S. hostages.

Well, it is hard to say how the Bonn top politicians sought to mollify Eagleburger and his bosses. It is generally known that the essential talks were held behind closed doors. The public learns only what the conference participants deem appropriate, the purpose mostly being the deception of the public. But the way in which the Bonn top politicians seek to mollify the protesting fellow citizens can be derived, for example, from their utterances at the church convention in Hamburg. Watching these utterances closely one will arrive at the conclusion that even the top-notch speakers this time did not come up with anything new at all but only with old hat: the alleged Soviet superiority which they themselves deemed improbable a short while ago, the negotiations which are supposed to come but about which they harbor considerable doubts and from which they themselves do not expect any swift results because the Americans want to set up their missiles at any cost.

Perhaps we will learn later whether Eagleburger went home satisfied. The protesting public of the Federal Republic of Germany, however, quite clearly was dissatisfied with what it was handed in the way of explanations and excuses. This was also quite audible to anyone having listened to the proceedings at the church convention over the radio.

This is how Bonn ends up in a dilemma. It will be able to extricate itself from this dilemma only under one condition: if its lip service to disarmament and peace is followed be deeds as well.

BONN COUNTERARMAMENT PLANS, HITLER INVASION VIEWED

DW240915 Moscow in German to Germany 1519 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Leading FRG politicians have made more or less extensive statements on the 40th anniversary of the day when Hitler's Germany assaulted the Soviet Union. Vladimir Ostrogorskiy has read them. He notes:

It would be unfair to doubt the sincere disgust with which Hitler's insane act and the crimes of Hitler's people have been condemned in Bonn. If Federal Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher point out in this connection the Federal Republic's striving for peace, they certainly say what most citizens of the Federal Republic think. But nevertheless one sees a tendency in all these statements to reduce the whole problem to a degree which would not quite do justice to the historic developments as well as the current tasks. What does that mean?

As one knows, fascism, World War II and particularly the attack on the Soviet Union were no exceptional phenomena of German history, no flower in the pot but something that had grown on well-fertilized soil with many roots in the political, economic and social structures of that time's Germany.

Hitler and his entourage have formed and strengthened what had already existed. But they did not invent the arms race, the conquest war, revanchism or anti-Sovietism. Their assault of the Soviet Union, their devastating campaign against the Soviet people, their plundering the Soviet soil were just the last consequence of a development that had begun long before.

That does not at all play down the disgusting and horrible character of their crimes. It just makes the disgusting and horrifying crimes and history appear in the right light, in the right dimensions. And most of all, it makes us realize more deeply how the task must be mastered which Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher have stressed in their statements on the 40th anniversary of the assault, namely to safeguard and strengthen peace.

If the Bonn politicians say in this connection that safeguarding peace demands so-called counterarmament, if they impute that the Soviet Union strives for military superiority, claiming that the military power of the Soviet Union is a threat, they ignore a most important lesson of history. It consists of the fact that preparations for and the unleashing of World War II, and particularly the assault at the Soviet Union, were taking place under the constant slogan that one must catch up with the other forces, that one must counterarm, that one must avert a threat and anticipate the enemy.

Behind this, however, is the expansionist striving of those forces which we would call today the military industrial complex. They survived World War I in Germany, they brought Hitler to power, they survived at the Rhine the total defeat of the Third Reich and they have fed themselves well in the years of cold war. That is the core of the problem to be solved.

EASTERN BLOC SEEKS AGREEMENT IN MBFR TALKS

LD231010 Hamburg DPA in German 0847 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (DPA)--In the present, 24th round of the Vienna negotiations on balanced troop reductions in Europe the Eastern bloc intends to do its utmost to see its ideas realized. This was stated, according to APN today, by Soviet Col Nikolay Vinogradov, who said: "The delegations of the socialist countries have come to the 24th round of negotiations with the firm intention of achieving the transition from endless discussions to practical work on the first agreement on the reduction and limiting of Soviet and American land forces in central Europe."

He said that the Eastern bloc countries believed that such an agreement can be concluded on the basis of the official figures on the number of troops exchanged by the participants in the negotiations in 1980. In this agreement both sides could sign an undertaking not to increase the strength of forces remaining in this region in the period between the stages. [as heard]

PRAVDA REVIEWS WAR ANNIVERSARY, U.S. ACTIONS

PM221431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Over 60 years ago V.I. Lenin, noting that our cause was standing up firmly, said: "...whatever attempts there may have been to attack Russia and whatever military undertakings there may have been against Russia, and there will probably be many more such attempts, we already tempered by our experience and on the basis of practical experience know that all these attempts will collapse in failure. After each attempt by our enemies we shall emerge more powerful than we were before."

The correctness of Lenin's confidence was affirmed particularly convincingly by the collapse of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union launched 40 years ago. The fascist aggressors suffered a crushing defeat. The great socialist power emerged honorably from a very grave military ordeal. It can now exert growing influence on the course of events in favor of freedom-loving, peace-loving mank .

History Teacher Us

Fascism, which brought unprecedented troubles to the peoples of Europe, including the German people, was the monstrous culmination of the evil generated by imperialism. The Hitlerites did not conceal their goals. They wanted to destroy socialism. They wanted to wipe from the geographical map a country whose people had raised the banner of freedom and peace over the world.

Hitler swore that he would "destroy Marxism or die." The German Reich, which the fascists declared would "last a thousand years," perished after a little over 10 years, while the state whose banner is Marxism-Leninism destroyed the most powerful war machine of imperialism of that time. The process initiated in October 1917 of the world's transformation on the basis of the principles of socialism and true democracy has become irreversible.

On the fields of history's greatest battles, socialism proved its strength and invincibility. During the war the walls of lies which bourgeois propaganda had for decades erected around the USSR began to collapse. From the lips of people like General MacArthur or Lord Beaverbrook people in the West began to hear in those years that civilization and its hopes rested on the banners of the Soviet Army. The well-known U.S. public figure and journalist Corliss Lamont wrote: "The Russians' victory in World War II was primarily a victory for socialism. Socialism operates both in wartime and peacetime. But socialism needs peace a thousand times more than it does war."

Yes, the Soviet Union, acting in indestructible fraternal alliance with the other socialist community countries, sees its historic task in finally leading mankind out of the terrible sequence of bloody wars. The CPSU, which was the first in the history of international relations to advance a document as imposing as the peace program, devotes its efforts to this sacred goal.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in the Kremlin on 18 June: "We believe that lasting peace has to be a just peace, a peace of equals, where there are no relations of domination and subordination.

"We believe that lasting peace is peace for all. There is and can be no tranquillity if the conflagration of war smolders in even one corner of the world.

"We believe that lasting peace necessarily presupposes cooperation, meetings and contacts between statesmen and reliable ties between all countries and peoples."

In the imperialist camp there are still quite powerful forces which are seeking at any price to prevent socialism from fulfilling its peace-asserting mission.

These are the same forces which promoted by every means the swelling of the fascist ulcer in central Europe and after its elimination began to nurture the objective of revising the results of World War II in imperialism's favor. Soon after the end of the war, at the initiative of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, a document was elaborated entitled "Long-Range Strategy" which stated: "Our policy should be based on the following precondition: We cannot allow a political system opposed to ours to survive."

This "strategy" was embodied in real military preparations. Here is just one recent example. The British press recently published a document which until now has been kept sealed in the state archives. It transpires that back in July 1946 a session of the chiefs of staff committee examined a plan for attacking the Soviet Union using nuclear and bacteriological weapons. As targets it invisaged 58 Soviet cities with populations of over 100,000 in which over 77 percent of the USSR's urban population at that time lived.

Only the might of the Soviet state barred the way to the raving imperialist atom-bomb mongers. We must always remember that.

Negotiations or Conversations?

Addressing the German people and soldiers of the Eastern front on 22 June 1941, Hitler tried to justify the monstrous crime he had committee by alleging that the perfidious fascist attack on the USSR was of a..."preventive nature." The raving lance-corporal was displaying no startling orginality. He was merely generalizing in its most cynical form what has made up one of the cornerstones of imperialist propaganda since 1917. From the fabrications about "Red militarism" put into circulation after October to the wails about the "Soviet military threat" to which the entire Washington and NATO propaganda machine is devoted today--that is the path of the formation of this "great lie" of the 20th century.

However, it is becoming increasingly difficult to mislead the peoples with the slanderous ballyhoo aimed at undermining the USSR's international authority and justifying and vindicating the course hostile to the cause of peace. Hence the imperialists' tricks. For instance, they are now trying to present themselves in the role of the side which is allegedly expressing readiness for talks with the USSR on questions of limiting strategic arms and medium-range weapons in Europe.

But the truth is that since the present U.S. administration came to power it has not taken to this day a single practical step aimed at discussing the essence of these problems even on a preliminary basis. Movement here has stopped on virtually all main avenues and, moreover, has even regressed.

The United States broke off the SALT process. The U.S. administration is seeking to make maximum use of the pause it has artifically created at the talks to implement new strategic armaments programs and above all to deploy in West Europe its medium-range missiles targeted against the USSR and its allies. Here the role of imperialism's forward missile base is assigned to the FRG.

Even if you examine this under the microscope, you cannot detect any desire in Washington to hold serious talks. People there continue to plan to seek a limitation only on Soviet medium-range missiles, leaving aside the imperialist forward-based nuclear weapons. This approach is inflagrant contradiction with the principles of parity and equal security and, of course, the Soviet side cannot agree to it.

The peoples expect negotiations on the crux of the problems, not just talk about how to embark on them. The Soviet Union is prepared to embark on such talks--talks which are honest and are based on the principle of equal security and consideration of mutual interests.

The international public received with alarm the news that the U.S. administration is forcing on work on the creation of the barbarous neutron weapon.

Again--for the umpteenth time!--these actions are being camouflaged with an abundant dose of hypocrisy. In an interview with the Los Angeles TIMES, U.S. Secretary of State Haig asserted: "No decision has been taken on the production of neutron wareheads." This assertion is so much at odds with the true state of affairs that the above-mentioned newspaper had to state shamefacedly: "Haig evidently did not know (!) about the decision which has been taken..."

The facts attest in Washington the course toward the aggravation of international tension, unbridled arms race and the undermining of detente is becoming increasingly clear-cut.

This is borne out by President Reagan's recent press conference statement. The frenzied buildup of U.S. military might in a futile attempt to achieve military superiority over the USSR, the brandishing of the atom bomb as a tool of blackmailing peace-loving countries and peoples, attempts to justify Washington's provocative decision to place offensive weapons in the hands of the Beijing hegemonists, the defense of the policy of state terrorism pursued by Israel--that is how the White House's policy looks in the president's account if you free his statement of its propagandist "embellishments."

The explosive situation in the Near East is a direct result of this policy. The Israeli Air Force's bandit raid on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad attested that the region which Washington's efforts have transformed into a powder keg is beginning to blaze with increasing intensity. The U.S. press reports, quoting Defense Department figures, that in the past decade the United States has sold Near East countries weapons and ammunition worth $47.7 billion, including weapons and ammunition worth $6.6 billion to Israel.

These figures contain an explanation of why the Tel Aviv "hawks" headed by Begin are behaving so flagrantly. They are threatening out loud that they will continue to attack neighboring Arab countries if they believe their activity to be "dangerous to their security." U.S. commentator J. Reston wrote caustically the other day on the topic: "We have had the Baruch plan, the Lilienthal plan, the Oppenheimer plan and the Acheson plan.... and now we have the Begin plan: bombing the nuclear establishments of any potential enemy...."

In a Rush....

The U.S. State Department is in a state of agitation. The press can scarcely keep up with the trips by its top representatives to various parts of the world.

Without pausing for breath after the talks, speeches and banquets in Beijing, Secretary of State Haig set off for the Philippines. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley has just ended talks in Islamabad. Deputy Secretary W. Clark and Assistant Secretary C. Crocker have returned from a southern Africa trip. The President's special representative P. Habib is "shuttling" about the Near East.

Two facts above all characterize these trips: First, the desire to preserve the existing "hot spots" and create few ones; and, second, to sow, wherever possible, the seeds of distrust and enmity toward the USSR and the other freedom-loving countries and peoples.

Washington's envoys are trying with the utmost zeal to exacerbate the situation in Asia. The policy of collusion with Beijing, growing Pentagon pressure on Tokyo, the attempt to lash Islamabad to the chariot of Washington's policy through U.S. military supplies, the hardening of the U.S. and PRC line on the SRV and efforts to prevent the Kampuchean people from following the path of fully restoring normal peaceful life--these are all links in the same chain. A new and dangerous plan is being hatched--a plan directed against the Asian peoples' vital interests.

The Washington POST states: "In a 24-hour period the U.S. administration concluded accords on arms supplies with two Asian countries--China and Pakistan. These deals deepen U.S. commitments and draw the United States even further into the regional maelstrome."

It was no accident that Buckley appeared in Islamabad at precisely the time when there seemed to have been a change for the better in relations between Pakistan and India. The U.S. conclusion with Pakistan, as a result of the visit, of an agreement granting the latter military and economic aid worth over $4 billion and giving Pakistan access to the latest types of arms, is a dangerous step intended to destabilize the situation in the region. The American military is trying to turn Pakistan into a strongpoint which it can use to threaten other Asian countries. This course is being conducted in overt collusion with Beijing.

Some Pakistani press organs note that the agreement is not in keeping with Pakistan's national interests. "There is no doubt," the weekly viewpoint writes, "that the change in the U.S. position vis-a-vis Pakistan is not based on altruistic concern for Pakistan's integrity. Washington wants Pakistan to be a frontline state in its global confrontation with the Soviet Union and hopes to be able to use Pakistan as a pawn in the big game."

The U.S. secretary of state's participation in the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers was in the same vein.

Despite the differences between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN states on certain issues, dialogue between them is bearing fruit. Contributing to mutual understanding, it creates an atmosphere permitting joint discussions in the interests of settling the region's problems without outside diktat. U.S. diplomacy is trying to prevent this development from taking place. Haig took advantage of his participation in the Manila meeting to step up pressure on the ASEAN countries. The Manila meeting participants turned down the proposal of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers on holding a regional conference to be attended by the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries. Washington is maintaining its efforts to use the ASEAN countries as an instrument of its policy.

There are many dark clouds on the horizon of the present-day international situation. The new contenders for "world leadership" are ignoring the object lessons of World War II and are stepping up their dangerous activity. But international development has moved on since 1941. The peoples have a real chance to curb the forces of aggression and war. Soviet people, who crushed fascism, firmly believe that the thunderclouds of war will ultimately be dispelled through the vigorous efforts of the fighters for peace.

KULIKOV ON WORLD WAR II, U.S. 'AGGRESSIVENESS'

PM231230 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces' "Curbing the Forces of Aggression"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union. This attack, perpetrated on 22 June 1941, interrupted our country's peaceful socialist development. The Soviet people were forced to take up arms and to rise and fight the Great Patriotic War.

"The losses and devastation the war brought us can be compared with nothing else," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said. "They caused the people sorrow which still grieves the hearts of millions of mothers, widows and orphans today.... But nothing could break Soviet man's will or the victorious march of socialism!" Imperialist circles had been preparing the attack on the USSR for many years. In German fascism they found a shock force which could be directed against the land of the Soviets. With stepped-up political aid and generous financial help from international imperialism and above all U.S. imperialism, the Hitlerites rapidly created the most aggressive war machine in human history.

Initially this machine was put into play against Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland and was then turned against those who had helped the strengthening of fascism in Germany--France, Britain and their allies. All this was the result of imperialism's internal contradictions.

Having conquered a large part of West Europe, subordinated its economy and resources to its interests and secured its rear, Hitler's clique undertook an attack against the USSR--the most powerful obstacle on the path to world rule. German fascism set itself the goal of destroying the Soviet Union--the world's first socialist state--and of actually annihilating tens of millions of Soviet people and consigning the rest to slavery.

The fascist leadership hurled against the Soviet Union the main forces of the Wehrmacht and the armies of its satellites--190 divisions, 47,000 guns and mortars, about 4,300 tanks and almost 5,000 aircraft. They were deployed in powerful offensive groups. The military experience gained by the German fascist troops in the first period of the world war initially increased their potential.

The attack on the USSR was carried out perfidiously, without a declaration of war. Our units and formations were unable to mobilize in time and to occupy the defense lines. This led to the breaking of the Soviet troops' strategic defense front and created unprecedently hard conditions of armed struggle for them.

Exploiting their temporary advantages, the fascist hordes penetrated deep into the Soviet Union. Our troops built up their resistance to the enemy with every passing day. In the tank battles at Lutsk, Brod and Rovno a whole series of formations of the "south" group of armies suffered grave losses. In the Smolensk defensive battle the troops of the Western Front forced the "center" group of armies--the most powerful strategic grouping of the German fascist troops--onto the defensive. The German command's calculations of advancing on Moscow without a halt were thus thwarted, which marked an important stage in the failure of Hitler's Blitzkrieg plan.

The heroic defenders of Brest, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and Sevastopol and the servicemen who fought on the steppes of the Ukraine, in Belorussia and the Karelian forests made their contribution to thwarting the Blitzkrieg.

The historic battle of Moscow, in which c[illegible]ck German fascist troops were defeated, was a decisive event in the first year of the [illegible]reat Patriotic War. The defeat of the German fascist troops at Moscow dispelled the myth of their invincibility.

In the Soviet troops' defensive and offensive battles at Moscow and Stalingrad, in the fighting in the Caucasus, in the gigantic battle at Orel and the Kursk Bulge, at the forcing of the Dnepr, in the offensive operations of 1944 and also in the concluding operations of the Great Patriotic War--the Vistula and Oder operation, the Vienna, Berlin and Prague operations--the Soviet commanders' and military leaders' high tactical and stratetic art was revealed, as were the troops' combat skill and the enormous potential of the socialist system in mobilizing the country's economic resources to defeat the aggressor.

The decisive role in our military victories belongs to the Communist Party. Its Central Committee became the combat headquarters for uniting and organizing all the people's forces to defeat the aggressor, while the communists were the motherland's most active and fearless defenders. During the war the party was truly a warring, fighting party. Two-fifths of its members were in the active army, and 3 million communists gave their lives in the battle against fascism.

Recalling the years of the harsh, bloody war, we note that our country was not alone in the struggle against German fascism. Partisans and courageous resistance fighters were active in many countries occupied by the Hitlerites. The servicemen of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army, the Czech People's Army, the Polish Army and, at the end of the war, Bulgarian and Romanian troops and Hungarian units fought side by side with Soviet servicemen against the common enemy. Our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition made their contribution to the victory. But the main brunt of the war fell on our country.

Essentially, the Soviet people spent 3 years fighting alone against the coalition of states headed by fascist Germany. And in the concluding year of World War II the greater part of the Wehrmacht forces were in action against the Soviet Army. Three-fourths of the German fascist troops' units and formations were defeated on the Eastern Front. It was precisely here that fascist Germany's military might was destroyed and that its entire political and military machine collapsed.

By its courageous resistance and by its victories our socialist motherland barred the way to fascism and spared many European peoples from slavery and some from total annihilation.

In speaking of the feat accomplished by our party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, we note that the victory won by the Soviet Union over the monstrous creature of imperialism--German fascism--was supremely natural, was the result of the implementation of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

We won because our people relied in the war on the enormous advantages of the socialist social and state system, the supremacy of the Soviet state's political, economic and military organization. An important part in achieving victory was played by the moral-political and ideological unity of Soviet society, the monolithic alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, and the indestructible fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples. Our victory showed the indestructibility of the socialist motherland, the greatness and vital force of communist ideas.

In turning our thoughts and recollections to the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, its results and lessons, and our world-historic victory, we are not pursuing ambitious goals. The most important thing for us is to make the memory of the war a weapon in the struggle for peace. In recalling war we want to bring to everyone's consciousness that it represents a harsh ordeal for the peoples, entails tremendous human sacrifice and destruction, and that a third world war, if it is unleashed by the imperialists, will be incomparably more destructive than previous wars. Aware of this, the people's masses will be able to join in the struggle for peace even more actively and thereby promote the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe on earth.

The events of the past and the irrefutable facts of history remind new generations of people that it is imperialism and its unaltered aggressive essence which are the culprits in the bloody wars of the 20th century.

This conclusion is also confirmed by the development of the international situation since World War II. It is confirmed by the imperialist' crimes in Southeast Asia, where the U.S. Armies tried to exterminate the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and used the most inhumane military technical means. It is confirmed by events in the Near East, where the imperialists have unleashed wars on three occasions and where the Arab peoples' blood is being shed to this day through the fault of the Israeli aggressors and their patrons. It is confirmed by the instances of direct and indirect intervention in African countries: The imperialists have sought and continue to seek to stifle the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation there.

The deployment of numerous military bases in the Indian Ocean and around Near East countries and the attempts to resurrect defunct aggressive military blocs and create new ones--all this is a manifestation of aggressive U.S. imperialism--the vanguard of world imperialism.

As the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress emphasized, adventurism and readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their own narrow mercenary motives is what manifests itself particularly clearly in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles. Only the immutable devotion of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the cause of peace and the struggle for peace by progressive forces throughout the world are preventing world war III from being unleashed.

Today we see once again that chauvinism is being fanned in the United States and other NATO countries, that they are to blame for hotbeds of dangerous military conflicts arising now in one, now in another part of the globe and that precisely they are cranking the flywheel of the arms race with a view to securing military superiority over the socialist countries. In particular, NATO's plans to deploy on the territory of West European countries, primarily the FRG, new American nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and our allies constitute one of the measures aimed at achieving Western military superiority.

A serious threat to peace and the peoples' security is also posed by the fact that revanchist sentiments cling to life in the FRG and that militarism and neofascism are rearing their heads.

This obliges us actively to expose the aggressive intrigues of imperialist circles and to oppose them firmly.

To prevent a world conflagration breaking out once again and to bar the path of war--this was and still is the most important task of the Soviet state, our people, the peoples of the other socialist community countries and all progressive mankind.

The facts of history indicate that imperialist aggression becomes possible when the forces capable of barring its path are disunited. That was what happened on the eve of World War II. The Hitlerite leadership, utilizing the policy of Britain and France aimed at pushing Germany into war against the USSR, managed to wrest the economically and militarily strong Czechoslovakia from the military alliance of those countries and dismember it. Subsequently, the reluctance of Britain and France to enter into an equitable military alliance with us made Poland the victim of Nazi aggression and resulted, in the final analysis, in the unleashing of World War II by German fascism.

Today, as in the past, imperialism makes extensive use of the strategy of disuniting the forces opposed to war. It is now directing its efforts, above all, against the fraternal socialist countries, which are the chief bulwark of the cause of peace and progress, and is interfering brazenly in the internal affairs of People's Poland by giving material assistance and moral support to counterrevolutionary forces and seeking to wrest that country from the socialist community.

The CPSU Central Committee pointed out in its letter to the PZPR Central Committee:
...The offensive by hostile antisocialist forces in Poland threatens the interests of our whole community, its cohesion and integrity and the security of the borders. Yes, our common security. Imperialist reaction, which is supporting and encouraging Polish counterrevolution, does not hide its intention of sharply changing the correlation of forces in Europe and in the world in its favor in this way.

The further strengthening of the socialist countries' firm unity and of their armies' combat alliance is a very important task for the socialist community. This unity is the reliable guarantee of the defense of socialist gains and the mainstay of the peaceful policy of our fraternal parties and governments.

U.S. imperialists are doing their utmost to justify their aggressive preparations and the unprecedented scale of the arms race, above all, with references to the mythical "Soviet military threat." But this reference is just as absurd as the ballyhoo raised in the United States over "international terrorism," which is supposedly backed by the Soviet Union.

How similar all this is to the methods once used by Goebbels' department. In order to justify the war unleashed by the Nazis against the USSR, Hitlerite propaganda also trumpeted about the "Bolshevik threat from the East" and the need for a "preventive war" against the USSR.

If you look at the statements of the leaders of the present U.S. administration, you cannot help noticing in them a similarity with the aims set by the Hitlerite leadership in attacking the Soviet Union. Speaking at Notre Dame in June, R. Reagan said: "The West will outlive communism....We will write it off as a sad, unnatural chapter in the history of mankind." He is echoed by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig. There are more important things than peace. Americans must be willing to fight." And this is what R. Pipes, one of the U.S. President's chief advisers, declared: "In the end the Soviet Union will have to make the choice between a change in its system and war." These statements are not phrases let drop by chance. They express the definite political thrust and activity of the new U.S. administration.

The Chinese hegemonists are acting in concert with imperialist reaction. Their policy in the international arena is a policy sharply hostile to socialism and to the cause of peace and detente.

The Soviet Union has always pursued and now pursues a policy of peace. It has threatened no one in the past and threatens no one now, and it has no aggressive designs on other countries. "Our thoughts are pure and noble." Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the opening ceremony of the memorial complex in the Hero-City of Kiev. "Our strength is great. But we will never direct it to harm the peoples. It serves and will serve the cause of peace."

The USSR and the fraternal socialist countries are struggling together with all the world's peace-loving forces to curb the arms race and to preserve detente. The strengthening of peace is the foreign policy aim of the CPSU and the Soviet state. All progressive mankind warmly approves and supports the detailed constructive program advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress to improve the international situation and strengthen the peoples' security.

As regards the attempts by certain Western circles to speak with us in the language of threats and their dangerous brinkmanship between detente and cold war, our party and the Soviet people firmly declare that we will allow no one to infringe our legitimate interests or encroach on the security of our country and our allies. The Soviet people experienced too much during the Great Patriotic War and understand too well what even temporary enemy superiority means, and therefore will not allow potential enemies to be able to gain the upper hand in any kind of armament or hardware.

The unity of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy and its readiness to deal a fitting rebuff to an aggressor is the starting point of our military doctrine of the building and training of the Armed Forces.

Ensuring its defense capability, the Soviet Union spends on military purposes as much as is necessary to provide the army and navy with all kinds of modern weapons which imperialists cannot disregard. We have something to defend, the means with which to defend it and someone to defend it for. The strong fusion of a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale--this is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces today.

This combat potential and the high combat readiness of the army and navy are the force curbing the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist powers' most reactionary circles. "...What belongs to the Soviet people and has been created by their hands," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, has said, "we will defend most resolutely. And this should be remembered by all lovers of military adventures, by all who like playing with fire!"

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their responsible tasks of preserving peace on earth and ensuring the peoples' security shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in class and in arms--the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states' armies. The Warsaw Pact and its joint Armed Forces ensure the socialist community's reliable collective defense. This objectively accords with the interests of all freedom-loving peoples.

It is the sacred duty of every Soviet serviceman to be the loyal guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of world peace, tirelessly to enhance vigilance, to strengthen discipline and to be always in a state of combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor. The lessons of the last war teach this. The party calls for this.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' HOLD CONFERENCE ON UNESCO ROLE

LD231820 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1431 GMT 23 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Boris Yuryev: "For a Constructive UNESCO Policy"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun (TASS)--A coordinating conference of national committees for UNESCO affairs of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, the USSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine (these two Soviet republics are represented in UNESCO as well as in the UN), which has just ended in the town of Suzdal (RSFSR), was devoted to clarifying and harmonizing the positions of the socialist countries in the work of UNESCO--one of the major organizations of the UN system. Taking part in the conference as observers were representatives of the national committees for UNESCO affairs of Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Republic of the Kampuchea, Mozambique, Democratic Yemen and Ethiopia.

In the center of attention at the conference was the problem which is now being sharply discussed in many countries: Should such a specialized organization as UNESCO struggle actively for peace and international understanding, or should it be occupied only with the technical aspects of inter-state links? The conference gave a clear answer to that question. UNESCO should not only struggle for peace and cooperation by its distinctive means, but moreover, it will simply be unable to function normally if peace is threatened and if confrontation in the spirit of the cold war again becomes predominant.

The participants in the conference condemned the appeals by certain Western countries to keep UNESCO aloof from these tasks, under the pretext of struggling to depoliticize it. The conference also condemned the attempts by Washington to blackmail the organization with threats of nonpayment of membership fees and withdrawal from the organization. All of this crudely violates the UNESCO charter, which clearly states that its primary task is to promote the maintenance of peace by means of education, science and culture. Great attention was paid at the conference to increasing the participation of socialist countries in UNESCO programs connected with the use of science and technology in the interests of the social and economic progress of the peoples, exploitation of the world's oceans and of new sources of energy, the elimination of illiteracy, the preservation of historical and cultural monuments, and the rational use of national resources. It is precisely these directions which were named at the 26th CPSU Congress as the most urgent global problems of mankind. The conference gave a positive assessment of UNESCO's role in the development of international cooperation, which is particularly important in the present deteriorated international situation. It once again confirmed the socialist countries' policy of active participation in the constructive activity of this authoritative organization which is at present drafting a new 3-year program of work in the sphere of education, science, culture and information.

U.S. SEEN AS 'ACCOMPLICE' IN ISRAELI BAGHDAD RAID

LD231642 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 23 Jun 81

[By TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov: "On Washington's Instigation and With Its Complicity"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun, TASS--When addressing the Knesset Commission for Foreign Affairs and Defence on Monday the Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin made a very interesting admission. He told this influential parliamentary commission that the United States had provided Israel with a "document" in which it was contended that Iraq was "planning to use the atomic reactor for the creation of nuclear weapons." The New York TIMES today furnishes some details connected with this statement. It writes, in particular, that the document mentioned by Begin consisted of reports by American intelligence services and that it was presented to the head of the Israeli Government in January of this year by the U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis.

The public has thus learned of yet another fact, and a fact of paramount importance at that, confirming the direct implementation by Israel of an act of international brigandage of shocking arrogance. In effect Washington had instigated Tel Aviv to make the bandit attack on the nuclear complex in the outskirts of Baghdad.

The Israeli prime minister's statement about getting the "American document" so to say completes the circle in the clumsy game conducted by Washington in connection with the piratic raid of Israeli planes on the atomic reactor in Iraq. It will be remembered that at first the American administration tried to pretend that it knew nothing about the actions taken by Israel. In reality, however, Washington had not just known that Israel was preparing to destroy the nuclear complex in Baghdad but even drew up special intelligence reports for the Israeli extremists, this only further whetting their bandit appetites.

During the recent discussion at the Security Council of the Israeli bandit raid on the atomic research facility in Iraq it was fully proved that without the extensive deliveries of American arms, without the huge American economic aid and political support Israel could not have pursued with impunity its aggressive policy in respect to neighbouring Arab peoples and so cynically disregard world public opinion.

The hypocricy of the ruling U.S. circles is amazing. Only a few days ago officials from the American administrative stated that America lacked any convincing evidence proving Iraq's intention to develop its own nuclear weapons. The U.S. presented a patent example of duplicity by publicly stating one thing and in practice doing just the opposite. It was only five months before Israel's U.S. supplied planes set course at Baghdad to bomb out the Iraqi atomic reactor that Washington egged on Tel Aviv to perpetrate this bandit action by contending that Iraq allegedly intends to develop the atomic bomb. In the light of all these facts it is not difficult to explain the zeal with which the United States is trying to whitewash Israel and justify it. For Washington is coming out in the role of instigator and accomplice of Tel Aviv's criminal actions.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

GF230937 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 22 June carries an unattributed commentary entitled: President Regan's Statement. The radio recalls President Reagan's recent press conference in which he disclosed the U.S. Government's decision to give Pakistan $3 billion in military aid and focuses attention on reports published in the press of several countries that Pakistan is now well prepared to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Stressing that the United States decided to increase its aid to Pakistan following international reaction to this country's efforts to produce nuclear arms, the radio adds: "The U.S. Government established closer relations with the Ziaul Haq regime following the commencement of the undeclared war against the DRA--a war that the United States and its allies continue to wage. Washington has announced its cooperation with Pakistan in the military field."

Stating that the United States has no intention of persuading Pakistan to abandon its nuclear program, the radio claims that even the crimes the Islamabad government is committing within the country are being condoned by the outside world. It adds: "All this is being done to maintain Pakistan's offensive against the DRA and its hostility against India and other neighboring countries. The Reagan administration will be giving Pakistan $3 billion in aid to achieve this. Together with its allies, the United States is stockpiling arms in Pakistan. The amount of arms already supplied to this country greatly exceeds Pakistan's defense needs." Focusing attention on press reports that approximately 100,000 terrorists, robbers, criminals and counterrevolutionaries have been trained in Pakistan to fight against the DRA, the radio adds: "Washington has been describing these atheists as Afghan freedom fighters."

The radio refers to the claim put forward by the United States, Pakistan and the PRC that their undeclared war against the DRA is aimed at safeguarding Islam and states that the Afghan people "are now well aware of the true identities of those who are posing as the fighters of Islam."

The radio concludes by confirming the abovementioned view with the question Mullah Reza Afshari asked during his address in the congress held in Kabul to establish the National Fatherland Front. He asked if those who attack the innocent citizens of the DRA could be regarded as fighters for the Islam while the true Muslims of this country are endeavoring to contribute to the development of the DRA.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES REAGAN'S ICA APPOINTEES

PM221630 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Burning Topic": "Provocateurs' Mouthpiece"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by I. Kovalev]

[Text] The United States intends sharply to step up the provocative psychological war against the USSR and other socialist countries. This is the assessment of the Senate decision to approve the candidacy of C. Wick, whom President R. Reagan has appointed to the post of director of the International Communication Agency [USICA]--the chief center of U.S. foreign policy propaganda, TASS reports from Washington.

At the same time the President appointed J. Conkling, the well-known specialist in shaping public opinion and in conducting propaganda, to the post of USICA deputy director and leader of the Radio Broacasting Department, which is in charge of VOA.

Commentators point out that the "renewal" of the USICA leadership is just one in a whole series of measures being taken by the U.S. administration to increase the "effectiveness" of VOA--that tool of slander and misinformation--within the framework of psychological sabotage against the socialist countries, which has recently reached an unprecedented scale.

The nature of the "information" with which VOA is littering the air is well known. Thus, the Washington POST, for example, cites the words of a female employee of VOA's Russian section, who openly admitted that reports of events in the USSR are noted for their "distorted and one-sided nature." The ideas propagandized by VOA are above all the ideas of the U.S. ruling circles, of the most aggressive and militarist section of the monopoly bourgeoisie, of enemies of detente. Naturally, these ideas are alien to the majority of the American people. As for the radio station's coverage of topical American problems of vital importance, such as growing unemployment, inflation prospects, the high cost of living, racism and violence, VOA has no time for them.

Nevertheless, the radio station's budget in fiscal 1982 will be increased at once by $79.5 million. Of this budget, approximately $81 million are being allocated for the construction of new radio transmitters and the modernization of existing ones in various parts of the world, including the Philippines, Liberia, Botswana and Sri Lanka.

Within the framework of this campaign the chief attention is being devoted to intensifying psychological warfare against the socialist community countries and to attempts to interfere in their internal affairs contrary to the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. It is proposed to substantially increase the complement of VOA employees who speak the languages of the USSR's peoples. It is planned to set up on Egyptian territory a large branch of the radio station, which will broadcast exclusively to the Soviet Union.

MPR'S TSEDENBAL NAMES U.S. AS SOURCE OF TENSION

PM231525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Traveling Lenin's Path; Yu. Tsedenbal Speech"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) is approaching the routine elections with the clear and detailed program outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress for building the material and technical base of socialism and further boosting the people's level of well-being and culture, Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, has declared.

In his speech at a meeting with voters in Ulaanbaatar he noted that the MPRP has been leading the people along Lenin's path of building a new life for six decades. The motherland's appearance has changed beyond recognition in that time. Under the party's leadership the Mongolian people have overcome age-old backwardness and poverty and are building a socialist society.

All the victories and successes of Mongolia's working people, the speaker emphasized, are inseparably linked with the comprehensive fraternal assistance of our great friend and ally the Soviet Union in the cause of defending revolutionary gains and in creating the material and technical base of socialism.

The development of events in the world, Yu. Tsedenbal continued, is confirming with increasing clarity the topicality and exceptional importance of the specific measures and initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that passionate fighter for peace and socialism. The Soviet Union's new peace proposals meet with the approval and understanding of the overwhelming majority of mankind as the real way to resolve the most acute and urgent problems of international life, to avert the threat of war and to strengthen confidence and mutual understanding among states. This realistic policy of the Soviet Union has approved in full by our party's 18th congress.

The speaker noted that imperialism has lately been stepping up its psychological diversions and subversive operations both against world socialism as a whole and against particular socialist countries. This is shown by the situation in Poland, where counter-revolutionary forces with the assistance and support of external imperialist circles are waging a struggle for power, gradually capturing one position after another.

Our party and Mongolia's working people, he emphasized, share the serious concern of the fraternal parties and countries at the situation in Poland. We entirely agree with the conclusions contained in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee, and we express the hope that fraternal Poland's communists and working people will succeed in surmounting the present crisis situation and will come out resolutely in defense of their socialist gains.

The policy and actions of imperialist forces, especially the United States, are the main source of tension and of the serious increase in the complexity of international relations. China's antisocialist foreign policy course is a substantial help to international imperialism. The forces of reaction and imperialism are making increasingly active use of the Chinese leaders' actions in their global plans.

In conclusion Yu. Tsedenbal declared: We will continue tirelessly to strengthen our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and with all revolutionary, progressive forces in the struggle for peace, socialism and the peoples' security.

HAIG'S PROPOSALS AT ANZUS CONFERENCE RAPPED

LD232012 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 23 Jun 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev: "Results of Visit: Pressure and Interference"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun, TASS--A two-day session of the ANZUS bloc, which groups the United States, Australia and New Zealand, closed in Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, today. According to the foreign news agencies, the representative of the United States, this time Secretary of State Alexander Haig, set the tone at the conference, just as at all previous council sessions in the past thirty years.

The questions raised by him at the session had nothing in common with the questions of the security of the ANZUS countries, but concerned chiefly the global aspects of the policy of the U.S. Government for destabilising the world situation, creating a climate of mistrust, suspicion and confrontations. Haig undertook an attempt to join his partners--Australia and New Zealand--to participation in the so-called "multinational force" in the Sinai, which is being set up under U.S. auspices, to monitor the implementation of the Camp David accords. Washington officials believe that the involvement of the ANZUS bloc in the Middle East affairs will make it possible to cover up the aggressive actions of the United States and Israel in the region and legitimise the presence of U.S. troops on Arab soil.

The representatives of Canberra and Wellington preferred to wait a little, probably until a more acceptable form of sending their troops to the Middle East is found. Their stand in no way means that they do not agree to the overall aggressive policy of the United States in the Middle East and the U.S. all-round support for Israel. Becoming quite apparent in Southeast Asia are the mounting resistance to Washington's hegemonistic aspirations and the well-grounded fears that the U.S. administration's policy for flirting with the Beijing leaders, unceremonious interference in the domestic affairs of the countries of Indochina and the instigation of ASEAN to the road of militarization is fraught with grave consequences for the region on the whole. This does not pass unnoticed even in the camp of the U.S. allies. Haig's visit to Southeast Asia, London's TIMES admits, evoked among the friends of the United States almost the same concern as among its opponents. Indeed, questions are raised in the ASEAN countries why the peoples of these states should sacrifice the benefits of detente, end of the arms race and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation to the selfish political interests of the Washington leadership.

The peoples of Southeast Asia are alarmed by the U.S. intention to rearm China. This creates serious complications, conflicts and artificial aggravation of the situation to the Asian peoples. Haig's visit shows that the United States develops its relations with Beijing at the expense of the vital interests of the peoples in the region.

Haig's tour of the Asian countries ended with the conclusion of the session of the ANZUS Council. He used his trip to put pressure on the ASEAN countries, turn them into a tool of U.S. strategy and impose on the region the policy which meets the U.S. interests. This cannot but cause broad discontent and concern of the peoples in the region.

USSR-SRV OIL, GAS EXPLORATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD191920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] An agreement was signed today in Moscow between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the establishment of a joint enterprise for conducting geological exploration for the extraction of oil and gas on the continental shelf in the south of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

POLISH LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV

LD232036 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun, TASS--A telegram addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov has come in from Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, and Wojciech Jaruzelski in connection with the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union and the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War.

Soviet people, the telegram emphasizes, displayed an unexampled courage in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet Union became the decisive force of the anti-Hitler coalition, made a major contribution to the defeat of the Hitlerite military machine, and paid for the memorable victory by the greatest losses. Due to that victory fascism was smashed. There has emerged a new alignment of forces which is the main factor of peace that has been existing in Europe for thirty-six years.

The joint struggle against fascism brought the historic results to the Poles--the revival of Polish statehood within the new just borders along the Oder, Nysa and the Baltic, and created conditions for peaceful work. The Soviet Union's great historic liberatory mission, which was paid for by the death of 600,000 Soviet servicemen on Polish soil and due to which the Polish people was saved from extermination, will live forever in the memory of the Polish people. Words of particular gratitude are addressed to the Soviet veterans of the liberation war and to the soldiers of the invincible Soviet Army.

The leaders of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish People's Republic assure that the defence of the friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, of the two states' alliance which was cemented by the jointly shed blood will always be regarded by the Polish communists and by all patriotic forces as the loftiest duty in the name of strong guarantee of the independent existence of socialist Poland. The telegram stresses the international importance of the foreign-policy program of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and expresses confidence that the Polish People's Republic as a member of the socialist community will actively work in the interests of achieving the goals of the program which meets the aspirations of all peoples.

POLISH TV INTERVIEWEES GIVE DETAILS OF NATO PLANS

LD231236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1032 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun (TASS)--Polish television has broadcast an interview with former NATO Secretariat employee U. Lorenzen, and I. Goliath, a former employee in the secretariat of W. Marx, a West German Bundestag deputy and a strident critic of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence. Basing themselves on documentary material, they acquainted viewers with the subversive activity of Western ideological centers and security services against Poland and other countries of the socialist community.

I. Goliath recalled that the antisocialist organization KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] in Poland was established on the initiative of the West German intelligence services, in whose plans the activities of KSS-KOR were allotted a special place. Thus, even in the secret document of the West German Federal Intelligence Service [BND] of 1977 one of the basic tasks set was to use effectively the presence of members of the KSS-KOR leadership on FRG territory to carry out subversive, propaganda measures against socialist Poland.

The KSS-KOR leaders Kolakowski and Michnik, said I. Goliath, were paid sums of money from a special fund designed to give financial aid to renegades from socialist countries. Nobody should be surprised therefore by the development of events in Poland, bearing in mind that KSS-KOR is expanding the sphere of its influence and is establishing dominance over the new trend in Poland's trade union movement.

At the beginning of 1977, she went on to say, W. Marx sent the BND information about A. Michnik's energetic activity during his 1976-77 stay in a number of West European states, in the course of which he demanded that assistance be given to the so-called opposition forces in Poland. One of the aims set these opposition forces was the creation of some sort of "workers' commissions" and the expansion of activity hostile to the socialist system under the guise of a "civil rights defense movement."

I. Goliath stated that she knew that Michnik received high fees under cover of payment "for giving lectures and interviews." She confirmed that in 1977 Michnik met his collaborator, (G. Baltutis), head of an intelligence department of the Federal Intelligence Service in Cologne specializing in spying against the socialist countries. Other NATO countries are also working actively in the direction of overthrowing people's power in Poland, U. Lorenzen noted in the television interview. The special services of the North Atlantic bloc have for many years been making purposeful efforts to undermine the foundations of states and are devising various strategic and operational plans to aggravate the situation in those countries and for military interference.

Beginning in 1980, she reported, the NATO command regularly held staff exercises on conducting military action for seizing Poland's territory. There has never been any talk in them of giving help to the Polish [word indistinct] and the aims of weakening Poland has been pursued. The NATO intelligence services make active use of Western mass media to achieve their goals, with the aim of waging a propaganda psychological war and of molding public opinion in a spirit advantageous to themselves.

It is no secret that in the past 10 years, NATO has actively played the "Polish card" in order to make Poland economically dependent on the West and, making use of this, to apply the necessary political pressure on the Polish leadership. According to the ("Hilex-5") plan, drafted in 1972, an "important role" was allocated to Western credits. The matter was one of a clearly thought-out and previously planned complex of measures from capitalist finance and economic circles directed at making the Polish economy dependent upon them.

(?By no means the last) place in working out policy with regard to the socialist countries was allotted to the so-called "East-West" seminar, which operates within NATO. In the document worked out by it on 22 August 1978, and adopted for execution by the NATO member-countries, the following tasks were set: to create economic difficulties; to facilitate a deterioration in the standards of living in the socialist countries; to constantly maintain tension in the states of the socialist community; and, by means of ideological subversion and propaganda, to nurture uncertainty and doubt among the citizens of the socialist countries. With regard to Poland these tasks were even more specific: to deepen the dissatisfaction of the population with their standard of living; and to help to spread nationalism and anti-Sovietism. There can be no doubt, W. Lorenzen pointed out, that the events in Poland, just as the use of various anti-socialist figures and groupings in Poland, were not organized without the help of NATO.

ANTISOCIALIST STUDENT UNION IN POLAND SCORED

PM240850 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 2

[Aleksandr Chibisov article under the rubric "Tell Us, 'Interlocutor' ": "'At Gunpoint,' or Who It Is That Is Flirting With Polish Young People"--first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text]...We know from newspaper and radio reports that the students at certain Polish higher educational establishments have organized strikes and demonstrations which have sometimes been held under the slogans of the antisocialist and anti-Soviet KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee-Workers Defense Committee] organization. Just what is the stance of Poland's students?

[signed] M. Lipkin, student at the Moscow Institute of Electrical Engineering of Communications.

Poland today is a society of young people. Probably no [other] European state can boast that more than half its population is under the age of 29.

Currently 7 million young Poles are studying and a similar number are employed in the country's national economy. They are a great force, and it is not surprising that young people have been at the center of the turbulent events that have been shaking Poland lately.

Poland's young people found themselves in a difficult position during the seventies. It was not for nothing that last September's plenum of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Main Board noted that "the practice of recent years has shown that young people's knowledge and activeness have not been properly utilized."

The statement is bitter, but justified. And of course, young people constituted the main contingent of strikers in the late summer and early fall of 1980. The essence of their protests boiled down to economic and social demands. In this respect young people's stance entirely coincides with the course of healthy forces in the PZPR toward renewing the country's economic and social life on the basis of the principles of socialism. But what was present in young people's protest was both a sober assessment of the prevailing situation in the country and a display of the maximalism characteristic of that generation.

This was also a manifestation of the substantial shortcomings in the education of the younger generation which, because of a number of social factors, has proved ideologically unstable. The fact that in recent years in Poland there has been practically no struggle against the ideological enemy either inside or outside the country has had the most pernicious impact on a large section of Polish young people.

The youth movement is called upon to express young people's hopes. In Poland today it is essentially fragmented, and various trends, which are sometimes sharply opposing, exist side by side in it. Recently there was created a Democratic Youth Union, a Rural Youth Union, an Independent Students Association [NZS], a Communist Union of Students.

It is the student movement that is most influenced by those who, in steering toward a deepening crisis in the country, would like to gamble on young people and use young people as an instrument in achieving their aims.

A large part of the Polish student population is still united in the Socialist Union of Polish Students (SZSP) which, according to the youth weekly ITD, "is a force marked by an eclectic ideological character with a slight Marxist coloration." Another two student unions were formed in the country recently--the Communist Union of Students and the NZS. They are two organizations whose ideological outlooks are polar opposites. So far as the Communist Union of Students is concerned, two theses are crucial: The SZSP, which is waging a competitive struggle against the Independent Students Association, is incapable of uniting the student population; and "communists cannot be forever making compromises, even in the current situation, in which it was hard to determine 'who is who.'"

But what sort of body is the NZS? Who is behind it? Who are its members?

Let us look at the following facts: 40 out of every 100 children of representatives of the intelligentsia go on to study in higher educational establishments, whereas the corresponding figures for the children of workers and peasants are 10 and 4 respectively. Last November, at one of the first press conferences of the NZS organizing committee, a Polish journalist asked the organizers a question: Is anyone among you from a peasant family? After an uncomfortable silence another question was asked: Perhaps there is someone from a worker family? There was no reply.

In April in Krakow the first congress was held of the NZS, which, according to the union's own figures, unites 70,000-80,000 students, or 15-20 percent of the total number of students in the country's higher education establishments. During the congress proceedings it was publicly stated that the movement came into being in 1977 and developed alongside KSS-KOR and the independent trade union movement. The delegates attacked the SZSP and pointed to their own close ties with the Solidarity trade union center, which--they believe--is becoming increasingly moderate; this is something that must be "made up for by a radical factor." The delegates assigned this role to the NZS, which people in Poland today call "the most aggressive" [organization].

Fair's fair. Radicalism is not the worst quality in a social organization. It presupposes a clear program of action and demands, and a clear program makes it possible to draw a definite conclusion regarding the essence of a particular organization.

One of the first actions of the NZS was the "Italian strike" at Warsaw University. This was staged over the arrest of two students from Lublin for taking part in antistate demonstrations. Just recently, at the end of May, the Independent Students Association organized a demonstration in Warsaw "in defense of political prisoners." Who were the young people worried about? About the Kowalczyk brothers, for instance, who are serving the maximum term under the country's criminal code--25 years--for blowing up the Opole Higher Pedagogical School assembly hall in 1971.

At one press conference the NZS spokesman explained that they were seeking satisfaction of the following main demands: Students must themselves choose what foreign languages they study; the history of philosophical teachings should be studied instead of Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

We will not jump to conclusions and decide the political implications of those demands. We will turn our attention to more revealing facts.

The first NZS Congress revealed organizational and ideological disorder within the organization: In 4 days of debate there was no discussion of amendments to the regulations, nor was an ideological declaration adopted. The only point on which the views of the majority of delegates agreed was the demand that the Polish minister of science, higher education and technology be dismissed from his post:

Cannot a very familiar hand be detected here?

On 14 February the NZS news bulletin which is published at Warsaw University, carried an interview with A. Michnik, a well-known figure in the KSS-KOR antisocialist grouping. Asked "What should we seek to achieve?", Michnik replied with extreme clarity and frankness: The government [vlast] must be taught to coexist with society. It must be taught to negotiate and to bargain and not to play the fool and lie. Unfortunately, it does not yet know how to do this and gives way only when a gun is held to its head. So it is periodically necessary to hold the gun.

Just who, in the opinion of Michnik and his kindred spirits in KSS-KOR, should hold the gun to the government's head? Precisely that section of the young workers, peasants and students who have proved ideologically most unstable, who have fallen for the provocative social and political demagoguery of antisocialist forces in People's Poland, who have allowed themselves to become involved in a dirty game.

The KSS-KOR leaders realize that their status as advisers to the Solidarity trade union center will not last forever, that eventually the true aims and intentions of these "ideological leaders" will become clear to that section of the working class which put forward economic and social demands but did not dream of turning the movement into a political force, and then the ways of KSS-KOR and "Solidarity" will inevitably part. People like Kuron, Michnik and their crew are not so primitive as not to think about this right at the beginning of events. This is why they have simultaneously been active on the youth front as well. The disunity in the youth movement representing young people's true interests plays into their hands. In a certain sense they have brought this about by channeling the actions of the NZS in the direction of their own interests, not student interests.

Who benefits from the tense situation in Poland created by deliberate hypocrites and disoriented people? Who benefits from the fact that "every newly created social organization," as the paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote, goes through a period of "'self-adoration' and fascination with its own strength"? At any rate all this is a long way away from the true interests of Polish society, students included.

Last February the party organization of the capital's Warszawa high-grade steel plant sent an open letter to students in Polish higher educational establishments. "We have looked carefully at students' demands and suggestions," the workers wrote. "We agree with most of them and some of them we share. However, there are also broader, national [obshchenarodnyy] issues. These transcend the bounds of student talks with representatives of the administration.... Many of us regard the rejection of production practice or of military service as a refusal to work, an evasion of civic duty and an attempt to create a privileged society...."

Sensible words. The road of Poland's workers, like that of all Polish society, does not lie with those for whom socialism is a whipping boy [mishen]. After all, for the entire Polish people socialism is the goal.

POLISH VETERAN RECALLS SOVIET AID: HITS VANDALS

PM231520 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik interview with Col (Retd) Eugeniusz Wislicz-Iwanczyk: "Debt of Memory"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Warsaw--Col (Retd) Eugeniusz Wislicz-Iwanczyk, member of the Supreme Council [glavnyy sovet] of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, answers questions from Yu. Orlik, our correspondent in Poland.

[Question] How do you remember the date of 22 June 1941?

[Answer] At the time of the Hiterites' invasion of Soviet soil I was heading a small sabotage group of Polish patriots operating in the Starachowickich Forest, Kieloe Voivodship. Hatred for the invaders united us, who were seemingly such disparate people. We took revenge on the fascists for the burned cities and villages and the blood of our fellow countrymen. We blew up bridges, set up road blocks, destroyed telephone lines and attacked gendarme posts. We watched with alarm as the Wehramacht moved its troops up to the Soviet border. In the summer of 1941 the occupiers confiscated horses and carts from the peasants. That meant that war could break out at any moment. But at the same time as our alarm, hope was aroused in our hearts. We realized that only the Soviet Union could defeat fascism.

I well remember the night of 21 June. A partisan wedding was in progress, our comrade in arms (Mikolay Nevchas) was getting married. You can't order love, as they say. And as morning came to the roar of cannons interrupted the merry-making. There could be no doubt: War! We leaped outside and gazed at the lightening sky. The master of the house filled our glasses with a trembling hand: "To the victory of the Red Army!"

[Question] I realize how difficult it is to choose out of the thousand days of the war a single day, a single battle in which you fought with Soviet servicemen. But do try...

[Answer] In August 1944, when I was chief of staff of the Third District of the People's Army, I went out with a group of soldiers to find a suitable spot for receiving a Soviet aircraft. It was to supply weapons and medical supplies and pick up the wounded. We suddenly came upon the Hitlerites. Having ascertained the enemy's forces--they amounted to as much as a battalion--we returned to camp. We decided to attack by night. We approached the village of Gustawow. The fascists had installed themselves at the local school. First of all it had to be taken. We approached the building with a detachment of 20 men. We advanced quietly in order to take the enemy by surprise. But suddenly shots thundered out: Obviously our men had run into the fascists somewhere. Battle was joined. I managed to throw a grenade and I fell as though I had been cut down by a scythe. I was wounded in the legs. I tried to reach a ditch, putting all my weight on my hands. I could not. I could not see from the pain. Suddenly I heard: "Where are you, captain?" Before me was a "Cossack"--Vsevolod Artemyev, a Soviet paratrooper attached to our detachment. Artemyev bandaged my wounds and then took me to a hospital.

After I had recovered I was elected commander in Kielce. The Polish National Liberation Committee was already operating. A new power had been established on the lands purged of the fascist occupiers by the Kosciuszko servicemen (these subunits, as is well known, were formed on the territory of the USSR). I sought out the "Cossack" and suggested that we work together. He agreed.

It was a hard but wonderful time--a time of rebirth. In those days the word "Soviet" was frequently added to the words "bread," "automobiles," and "medicines."

After all, we knew how much hardship and grief the fascists had brought to your land, how much you yourselves were in need of all that. The aid which came from your hearts was all the more precious. Only people without a memory, madmen or political adventurists could forget that.

[Question] But unfortunately there are such people. Manifestations of anti-Sovietism have been stepped up in Poland recently and matters have gone as far as the desecration of monuments and the graves of Soviet servicemen....

[Answer] Yes, antisocialist forces, taking advantage of the difficulties which have arisen in the country, have since the middle of last year mounted a veritable attack on the organs of people's power, the party and Poland's international alliances. Above all they would like to weaken the ties linking our motherland with the land of Great October, the land of Lenin, and to deprive Poland of the protection of the socialist community. Therefore gross slander is being spread, such as the allegation that the Soviet Union is "plundering" Poland, and some people from the enemy camp are speaking of the need to revise the results of World War II. You cannot call this anything but an encroachment on history. When I encounter such instances, my heart contracts with pain and anger. As you can see, the past has taught these people nothing. They are blinded by hatred. They are prepared to consign to oblivion the memory of the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for Poland's liberation, the memory of my comrades in arms, the memory of one of the thousands of liberators of my motherland, Vsevolod Artemyev, who carried me in his arms from the battlefield. I would like KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's young readers, and not just the young ones, to know that my fellow-countrymen resolutely denounce and hold up to shame the acts of vandalism--the outrages against the memory of our Soviet comrades in arms.

The communists, war veterans and all honest people in Poland took to heart the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee expressing keen anxiety for the fate of socialism in our country. Yes, it must be admitted that, giving way step by step to the onslaught of internal counterrevolution, which does not conceal its intention to seize power, we have come to a critical point. There is nowwhere further to retreat. The extremists from Solidarity, the KSS-KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense--Workers Defense Committee and the fierce anti-Soviets from the Confederation for an Independent Poland are weaving a plot against the people's power. Their links with Western subversive centers, whose employees dream of and see a "different," nonsocialist, Poland, are obvious.

An alarming situation has taken shape within the PZPR itself. Factionalists are operating in it. Opportunist views are being openly preached at the report and election party meetings now underway. To discredit socialism and its ideals and principles extensive use is being made of the mass information media. And all this against the background of the economic destabilization into which the wave of strikes has plunged the country.

The crisis in Poland has long ceased to be a local event. The imperialist forces are using it to strike at the entire socialist community and the international communist movement.

That is why the call to come staunchly to the defense of our people's power is so timely. I am saying this as a communist, soldier and father who wants to see his children happy. People of my generation paid a very high price for this happiness. In our present difficult hour we all derive strength from the memory of the joint struggle, of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms.

INAUGURAL SESSION OF CSSR ASSEMBLY REPORTED

PM231211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Prague, 17 Jun, TASS--The inaugural session of the CSSR Federal Assembly, whose deputies were elected in the 5-6 June general election to the organs of people's power, was held here today.

A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, was elected chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, V. David was reelected chairman of the Chamber of the People, and D. Hanes was reelected chairman of the Chamber of Nations.

The CSSR Federal Assembly's entire activity is based on the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress which have become a truly nationwide program, A. Indra stressed at the session. The deputies' entire activity will be aimed at the all-round development of the socialist society, the intensification of socialist democracy and the further consolidation of the alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

At the suggestion of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR National Front Central Committee, today CSSR President G. Husak appointed the new staff of the CSSR Government. L. Strougal was reappointed chairman of the government.

PRAVDA NOTES ZHIVKOV LETTER TO BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY

PM231218 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun, TASS--The first session of the Bulgarian National Assembly completed its work here today.

The deputies greeted with great enthusiasm a letter from T. Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and G. Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, read out by S. Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. The letter stresses that the country's supreme organs of state and executive power will continue to work on the solution of the historic task of building a mature socialist society and creating preconditions for the gradual transition of communism.

Bulgaria fully supports the new peace proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. The State Council and the government will do everything possible for their implementation. The CPSU's peace program is the only sensible alternative to the course steered by aggressive U.S. and NATO circles toward the intensification of tension, confrontation and nuclear blackmail.

The main feature of Bulgaria's foreign policy, the letter points out, will continue to be the consistent course toward all-round cooperation and rapprochement with the Soviet Union. We will steadily expand and enrich our friendship and cooperation with all the fraternal socialist countries and make our contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the fraternal states' coordinated foreign policy course, the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and the attainment of new gains for real socialism.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN CONSERVATION AGREEMENT--An agreement between the Soviet Union and Hungary devoted to developing water conservation in the Tisa River basin has been concluded in Moscow. The agreement provides for the construction of new and the reconstruction of existing hydrotechnical buildings, joint measures to preserve the waters and fish stock, and land improvement in the estuaries of the Tisa lowlands. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 22 Jun 81 LD]

COMPOSITION OF NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD232228 Moscow TASS in English 2213 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Jun, TASS--The President of the Republic of France Francois Mitterrand today approved the composition of the new government proposed by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. The previous government had resigned after the elections to the National Assembly held on June 14-21.

The cabinet includes representatives of the Socialist and Communist Parties and Left Radicals. Most of the ministers retained the posts they held in the previous government. Among them are Minister of State, Minister of the Interior and of Decentralisation Gaston Defferre, Minister for Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson, Minister of National Defence Charles Hernu, Minister of Economy and Finance Jacques Delors. A member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of France, Secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party Charles Fiterman has been appointed minister of state in charge of transport. Representatives of the Communist Party Anicet le Pors, Jack Ralite and Marcel Rigout have been appointed correspondingly minister delegated to the prime minister, minister for public service and administrative reforms, minister of health and minister of vocational training.

The new government includes five ministers of state, 29 ministers and nine secretaries of state.

ITALIAN ELECTION RESULTS BOOST 'LEFT-WING FORCES'

LD230958 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Rome, 23 Jun, TASS--The returns of partial local government elections held in several communes of Italy on June 21st and 22nd have been declared here. The main result is the fact that the electorate reaffirmed its confidence in local authorities in towns and provinces administered by left-wing forces, including the Italian Communist Party. In Rome, where the left-wing, headed by a communist mayor is in office, the Italian Communist Party achieved new success gaining 31 seats in the municipal council as against 30 before. The big success of the left-wing forces in Genoa, said the Italian Communist Party General Secretary Berlinguer, must be added to the major victory in Rome. The communists polled 39.6 percent of the votes in Genoa.

Fewer ballots were cast for the Christian Democrats whose position deteriorated in many big towns and populated centres in the north and centre of Italy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE IN MOSCOW CONFERS ON MIDEAST

LD191221 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 12 Jun 81 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Italian-USSR Talks on Middle East"]

[Text] Moscow--Italian-Soviet consultations on the Middle East have been taking place in Moscow over the past few days. Those taking part were USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Countries Department Chief Grinevskiy and his Italian counterpart Tallarigo, chief of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern desk.

These were "routine" consultations which take place periodically between the countries, Italian sources stressed. Grinevskiy and Tallarigo had met previously in Rome. During his stay in Moscow the Italian diplomat examined various aspects of the Middle East situation with his Soviet interlocutors.

PRAVDA LAUDS SOVIET-GREEK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM231034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 4

[Correspondent N. Miroshnik dispatch under the rubric "Europe After Helsinki": "Conversation in Piraeus"]

[Excerpts] Athens, June--The "Made in the USSR" brand is known today not only in the merchant fleet and agriculture of Greece--those traditional sectors of the national economy. Soviet metalworking machine tools and textile equipment--on the basis of which a whole factory operates in Salonika--are also well known here. Probably every Athenian has at least once in his life ridden on a Soviet trolleybus. Over 100 of them operate in the Greek capital. The inhabitants of many Greek islands cannot imagine life now without the Kometa [Hydrofoils]. These "flying dolphins," as they are called here, have already transported over 1.5 million passengers in Greece. Soon two power stations in whose construction our country is participating will be producing electricity in Greece. In October the first power unit was brought into operation in the town of (Kardiya). Cooperation in this sphere continues. At the end of 1980 a contract was signed for the construction of two 310-megawatt power units for the power station in the small town of Ayios Dhimitrios.

And Greek goods are no novelty on the Soviet market. For over two decades our country has been purchasing bauxite. Last year Greece supplied to the USSR 35 percent of its total exports of citrus fruits. Let us note incidentally that Greece's partners in the EEC, on whose market some people here have pinned high hopes, are not making too much haste to open the doors to traditional Greek agricultural products. According to press data, as of the end of February the EEC countries had purchased only 2.8 percent of the citrus fruit harvest. The bulk of this harvest--over 88 percent--was supplied to socialist countries. It is natural that the Greek side is interested in developing trade with the USSR and in selling its industrial produce. Something has already been done in this direction. And during the exhibition of Greek industrial goods organized last September in Moscow, contracts worth a total of about $10 million were concluded. In its turn the Soviet Union, for example, is trying constantly to familiarize the Greek consumer with its goods, taking part in specialized exhibitions and in the international trade fair in Salonika.

The pace of development of Soviet-Greek trade is quite high: From 1974 through 1979 the trade turnover between the two countries grew considerably, and last year it doubled in comparison with 1979, approaching R500 million. Today the sphere of bilateral trade embraces over 200 Greek companies, and there are 150 types of goods on the list. An important stimulus to the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic ties was provided by the accords reached during the visit to the USSR in October 1979 of K. Karamanlis, then head of the Greek Government and now president of the country. A new stage was the signing in Athens in December 1980 of a long-term agreement on the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

Of course, this peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation is not developing unhindered. For instance, some of Greece's new partners in the Common Market would not mind slipping the lasso of the Western monopolies around the country's economy and preventing the development of its trade with the socialist countries. Indeed, thinking only of its own political and military advantage, Washington has already tried more than once to involve Greece in all kinds of "sanctions" against our country. Of course there are opponents of the development of economic ties with the Soviet Union in Greece itself, too. However, the mutual advantage which in the final analysis determines the dynamic of bilateral trade proves the stronger. And the main thing is that this development meets the interests and aspirations of the Greek people and the cause of good neighborliness and peace in Europe.

ZLATORUNSKIY VIEWS RECENT CLASHES IN EGYPT

LD231846 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] A few days ago, serious sectarian clashes took place in Egypt. According to the press, 14 persons were killed and scores were seriously wounded. This incident could have passed without attracting attention had it not been for As-Sadat's speech and his comments on the incident. The present Egyptian administration shamelessly and impudently accused the communists of those disturbances, alleging that they stirred up the feelings of both Muslims and Christians so as to cause confusion in the country.

The president's statement is nothing more than an ordinary and familiar attempt by him to divert suspicion from the real organizers of the police provocation whose victims were innocent persons.

As for why this provocation was engineered, this was explained by the prominent Egyptian politician Khalid Muhi ad-Din. He said in a statement that the administration of President as-Sadat feared very much the wave of indignation which prevailed in Egypt because of the raid by the Israeli pirates on the Iraqi nuclear research center. Vast sections of the masses demanded a halt to every relationship with Israel, the recalling of the Egyptian Embassy from Tel Aviv, stopping the exportation of Egyptian oil to Israel and prohibiting the entry of Israeli officials to Egypt. This took place only a short while before the arrival to Egypt of an Israeli delegation that was to resume the talks on the deployment of the U.S. forces in Sinai. It was then that the police provocation was invented to act as a let-out and so as to divert the people's attention from the new capitulatory deal and from the unenviable position of President as-Sadat's administration.

COMMUNIQUE ON SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

LD171618 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow 17 Jun, TASS--A firm intention to strengthen and develop contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, contacts which contribute to strengthening Soviet-Syrian friendship, was expressed during the official friendly visit of a delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by the council's speaker Mahmoud Hadid, to the USSR.

During the conversations, a joint communique points out, representatives of the People's Council of Syria highly appreciated the new peace initiatives which were presented by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The Syrian guests expressed gratitude "for the Soviet state's outstanding contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security, and for the Soviet Union's all-round assistance and support for the just struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples for their legitimate rights."

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the People's Council of Syria expressed deep concern over the growth of the dangerous tension which has been brought about in the Middle East by the aggressive actions of Israel which leans on U.S. support.

They reaffirmed that they resolutely reject the Camp David deal in the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty which was concluded on the basis of that deal.

The USSR, the communique points out, "will continue to support Syria in counteracting the Israeli aggression and to come out in support of the legitimate Lebanese authorities, the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, and in favour of achieving national concord in that country."

The Syrian parliamentarians positively appraised the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at eliminating tension in the Mediterranean and making it a zone of stable peace and cooperation between peoples.

Representatives of the parliaments of the Soviet Union and Syria firmly condemned the unceasing attempts by the USA and other imperialist powers at interfering in the internal affairs of the states of the area, and at concentrating those powers' naval and air forces there; forces which create a threat to peace.

MOSCOW SOURCE CITED ON LIBYAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD221306 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jun (KUNA)--An informed source here today disclosed that a Libyan military delegation has paid a 10-day visit to the USSR to complete discussions begun by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during his visit to Moscow last month. The source said that the delegation has now left the country and that it discussed with Soviet officials Al-Qadhdhafi's demand for the supply of Soviet arms to his country.

The Libyan forces rely heavily on Soviet arms.

It is worth noting that Soviet information media have made no reference to the arrival or departure of the delegation.

Al-Qadhdhafi visited the USSR last month to discuss a number of questions which, it was stated, were headed by the Israeli-Syrian crisis in Lebanon.

U.S. ACCUSED OF INVOLVEMENT IN 'ANTI-ANGOLAN ACTS'

LD231834 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Summary] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee came out with a statement as a result of the continuing armed provocations of the South African military against Angola. This brigandage is possible only because of generous support from the West. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] bandits are more and more often taking part in these terrorist actions. The United States now intends to lift restrictions on arms deliveries to Savimbi:

"The American terrorists have nothing against direct participation in the anti-Angolan acts. This is indicated by the recent arrest by the Angolan authorities of an agent of the American CIA, a pilot (Geoffrey Harrison Taylor). He was making espionage flights over Angola for collecting information which he later forwarded to the puppet terrorist group UNITA. Among other agents of the American intelligence agency (Taylor) was secretly providing the bandits with weapons, instructions for military operations and propagandist material. Washington assigned the UNITA gang a special role in implementing the plans to topple the people's power in Angola. It is no coincidence that the American Under Secretary of State on African Affairs Walker was personally instructing the ringleader of that group Savimbi in the course of their secret meeting in Morocco. The American administration's terrorist activities against Angola represent a component part of the racist imperialist plot against the national liberation movement in the south of the African Continent."

ANGOLAN SOVIET DELEGATIONS EXCHANGE VISITS

Angolan Party Delegation

PM240802 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] workers was in the USSR from 6-16 June. The Angolan comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in party organizational work and the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers and visited the Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR.

The guests assessed highly the activity of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and stressed the great significance of the USSR's experience for the Angolan people who are struggling to build a new society under the leadership of the MPLA-PT.

Soviet Presidium Delegation

GF201637 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is (?currently) visiting Angola. The delegation is headed by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR. The members of the delegation are visiting Angola at the official invitation of the Angolan Government.

The Soviet representatives have met with a number of Angolan legislators, including (Bernardo Saoza), member of the Angolan Workers Party Central Committee and secretary of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola. The Presidium members are visiting Angola to acquaint themselves with the various aspects of life in Angola and the achievements this country has made in strengthening its national independence and promoting its economy.

BREZHNEV, LEADERS ATTEND USSR SUPREME SOVIET

LD231342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] In the great Kremlin palace the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet began today in a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputies and guests greeted Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Dolomentsev, Shevardnadze, Dolgikh and Rusakov with loud, prolonged applause.

Brezhnev Speaks, Reads Appeal

LD231056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Speech by L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades deputies,

The 26th CPSU Congress noted: The situation in the world today calls for new further efforts to eliminate the threat of war, to strengthen international security...to uphold peace--today there is no more important task in international affairs for our party, our people and for all the peoples on earth.

Bearing in mind the serious nature of the international situation, the congress presented a specific program for strengthening peace which today is in the center of attention of world opinion. Our party and the Soviet Government are also determinedly working on its implementation.

International developments in the 3 months since the CPSU Congress have reaffirmed with new vigor the correctness of the conclusions drawn by our party.

Bellicose-minded militaristic circles, headed by American imperialism, launched an arms race unprecedented in scale. They evade negotiations on restricting rearmament, on eliminating areas of conflict and on the peaceful solution of disputed international problems. They unabashedly encourage acts of open aggression and international banditism on the part of their henchmen. The situation in the world is becoming ever more dangerous. At the same time the broad mass of the people are increasingly aware of this danger and voices of protest against the activity of the militarists are resounding ever more vigorously.

In such a situation, the responsibility of all peace-loving countries and people is exceptionally great for frustrating adventuristic plans, preventing the irreparable and maintaining peace.

We Soviet people are most highly aware of this responsibility. We have experienced the heavy burden of war to rout the German-fascist aggressors, which began exactly 40 years ago by the perfidious attack of Nazi Germany on the Soviet Union. This was the gravest war of all that our people, or any other people on earth, ever had to wage. We were waging this holy war against the aggressor not for the sake of glory but for the sake of life on earth.

Our people will never, never forget the millions of Soviet people who fell in this struggle. Let us rise to honor the memory of the fallen. [applause]

We all know full well that the might of the peace forces opposing a potential aggressor today is bigger than ever before. But we also know something else: The very nature of up-to-date weapons has become such that, if used, the future of all mankind would be at stake.

There is only one way out: One must now, today, do one's utmost to bar the road to those who love unrestricted rearmament and military gambles.

One must do the utmost to safeguard the right of people to life. No one can be an indifferent onlooker in this matter: It affects each and everyone. It affects governments and political parties, public organizations and, of course, parliaments elected by the people and acting on their behalf.

That is why the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium present for your consideration a draft appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet: To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World. This draft calls for intense actions for the sake of peace and international security, for making use of the lofty authority and possibilities of parliaments for the sake of peace and international cooperation. Permit me to read the draft of the appeal.

To the parliaments and peoples of the world: an appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, anxious over the increasing military danger, the unprecedented scope of the arms race, appeals to the parliaments and peoples of the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet issues this appeal on the 40th anniversary of the attack by Nazi fascism on our homeland. The Soviet people bow their heads to the glorious memory of 20 million fellow countrymen, who fell in the war. World War II inflicted incalculable disasters and suffering on all mankind. We profoundly revere the memory of all who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against aggression, for the sake of peace on earth.

History has taught a stern lesson. The peoples have paid far too big a price for the failure to prevent war, to avert in time the threat hanging over the world. A repetition of the tragedy must not be allowed. Everything must and can be done to prevent another world war. The world has already been saturated with weapons of mass annihilation, but their stockpiling continues, arms ever more sophisticated and destructive are being developed. Launching pads are being prepared for hundreds more nuclear missiles in Western Europe. People are being conditioned to the criminal idea of the permissibility of the use of nuclear weapons.

Political tension is being aggravated. Once again the stake is on attaining military superiority and the language of threats is being resorted to. Claims to intervention in the affairs of other countries and peoples are being openly advanced. All this is covered up by the crude concoction of a Soviet military threat.

The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declares: The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone, does not seek confrontation with any state in the West or the East. The Soviet Union has not pressed and is not pressing for military superiority. It has not been and will not be the initiator of new spiraling arms race. There is no type of weapons it would not agree to limit, to ban, on a mutual foundation by agreement with other states.

The safeguarding of peace has been, is and will be the supreme aim of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union. This is the aim of the peace program for the eighties, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. It embraces steps for the reduction both of nuclear missiles and conventional arms, contains proposals for the settlement of existing and the prevention of new conflicts and crisis situations, and is permeated with the desire for deepening detente and developing peaceful cooperation between the countries on all continents. It expresses the readiness of the Soviet Union to hold negotiations on all topical issues of peace and security, and to consider attentively any constructive ideas of other states.

In our nuclear age dialogue and negotiations are equally needed by all, just as all need peace, security and confidence in the future. There is now no other sane method of solving disputed problems, no matter how acute and complex they are, except by negotiations. No single opportunity must be missed. Time does not wait.

The risk of a nuclear conflict increases with each day lost for negotiations. The solution of vital problems confronting each people and all peoples is being shelved. Time does not wait.

In our time all those who through their actions encourage the arms race, the further stockpiling in the world of weapons of mass annihilation of people, who advocate the use of force in solving disputed issues between states or who just close their eyes to the danger threatening the world today, in fact are pushing mankind towards the abyss.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeals to the legislative bodies of all countries with the call vigorously to speak up in favour of negotiations, which would result in the impermissibility of another round of the nuclear missile arms race--honest and equal negotiations without any preliminary conditions or attempts at dictation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expects that its appeal will be considered with all the attention deserved by this most important, most pressing issue of our time. It is convinced that parliaments have the necessary prerogatives and authority to press effectively for curbing the arms race and for disarmament along the road of negotiations. On its part, the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue making its contribution to the creation of such an atmosphere which would promote positive results through negotiations.

Peace is the common possession of mankind and in our time also the paramount condition for its existence. It is only through joint efforts that it can and must be maintained and reliably safeguarded. [prolonged applause]

Shcherbitskiy on Peace Appeal

LD231208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0725 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Speech by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, at session of USSR Supreme Soviet in Kremlin--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed comrade deputies.

At the proposal of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, (?it is our task) to examine a document of truly global importance, an appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world. The matter is one of preserving the world from a thermonuclear catastrophe, to exclude war as a means of resolving disputed issues, and then to eradicate it forever as a barbarity and a savagery which is incompatible with human civilization.

Comrades, we know well that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has on many occasions clearly and pithily expressed the innermost thoughts and hopes of Soviet people and the supreme interests of our state--peace must and can be defended. The preservation of peace has been and remains the chief foreign-policy aim of our party. No country has done as much to eliminate war as the Soviet Union which, acting on the instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, has made as many decisions and taken as many measures as possible truly leading to peace, not to mention the complete elimination of the danger of war. Our party and our state are invariably faithful to this Leninist instruction.

More than 30 years ago, the USSR Supreme Soviet passed a law on the defense of peace. The peace program drafted by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses has in our time become a reliable compass in the struggle to improve the world atmosphere. Its provisions are fixed in legislation in the new USSR Constitution and have been further developed in the documents of the 26th congress of our party. One cannot today fail to note the invaluable contribution to the struggle for peace and strengthening international security being made by the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally. [applause]

Comrades, it is lucky for our people and for mankind that at such a complicated and troubled time it is precisely Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--an outstanding figure of the Leninist school and a man who has gone through the hell of war from the first day to the last and who knows well the cost of peace--who is leading our party and state and defending the interests of universal peace with his characteristic feeling of the greatest responsibility. [applause]

It is deeply symbolic that the USSR Supreme Soviet is addressing an appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world during the days of the 40th anniversary of the perfidious attack on our homeland by fascist Germany. The last war brought difficult and immeasurable trials--innumerable disasters--to the Soviet peoples and others. In the Ukraine alone, the fascist barbarians annihilated 5.4 million civilians and prisoners of war. More than 2 million were taken out for forced labor in Germany. The invaders turned whole regions into wastelands, destroying 714 cities and 28,000 villages and ransacking more than 16,000 industrial enterprises and many thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Direct material losses comprised R285 billion.

These are terrifying figures but even they are not comparable with the horrors which a nuclear war would bring, reducing whole centuries of civilization to ashes. It is our sacred duty before the memory of the fallen and on behalf of the life of the present and future generations to avert the threat of a new war.

Understanding well that the economic and defense might of our country is a reliable shield for peace, the working people of the Ukraine are doing everything possible to strengthen it.

As a member of 78 international organizations and their organs, including being a founding member of the United Nations Organization, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic makes its contribution toward strengthening mutual understanding between peoples. But, as everyone knows, as a result of the West's buildup of military budgets and arms, the irresponsible whipping up of psychosis, intimidation using the mythical Soviet threat and stirring up hatred toward the countries of the socialist community, the military-political situation in the world has lately become more and more dangerous. In this troubled time, the words of the appeal to parliaments and peoples of the world--to put an impenetrable barrier in the path of those who are preparing a nuclear missile conflict with the stubbornness of a maniac--sound like the alarm call of reason.

The efforts of all states and social forces and of all peoples are needed in the struggle for disarmament and the lessening of international tension, in the struggle for peace, for today there is not one state, however powerful, which could escape catastrophe in the case of world war and this must not be forgotten. One must look at things soberly. Before it is too late, every country and every person can and must find their role in matter of preserving peace, taking as a starting point that the most complex problems can and must be resolved by way of talks.

Our intentions are pure and noble, Comrade Brezhnev observed on 9 May this year at the opening of a memorial complex of the history of the Great Patriotic War in Kiev. Our might is great, Leonid Ilich said, but we shall never use it to the detriment of peoples. It serves and will serve the cause of peace. The people of Soviet Ukraine declares their readiness to do everything possible in order that peace, the common heritage of mankind in our time and the primary precondition for its existence, should be reliably guaranteed by joint efforts.

The peoples of the world will not permit reactionary imperialist forces to push mankind into the abyss of nuclear suicide. Mankind has achieved and earned through suffering the victory of peace and over wars, of trust over suspicion and reason over madness, and we believe that peace on earth will be preserved. [applause]

Kiselev on War Years, Peace

LD231328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Speech by Tikhon Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at session of USSR Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin--live]

[Text] Comrades deputies! Experiencing a sense of pride in our homeland and in our party for the wisdom of its Leninist foreign-policy course, we listened with immense attention to the speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To counterbalance the turbid flood of military hysteria which is now rolling down from the banks of the Potomac and NATO headquarters, the calm voice of Leonid Ilich--sober-minded and full of the utmost responsibility for the fate of mankind--who, by his selfless devotion to the ideals of peace and progress, has won the warm gratitude and sincere love and deepest respect of the Soviet people and all peoples of good will in the world, has again sounded over our world. [applause]

Each one of us fully shares Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposal to appeal today, when storm clouds are looming on the international horizon, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the parliaments and peoples of the world to strive, by common efforts, for an improvement in the world situation. The draft appeal put forward for examination by the session is further testimony to the inexorable will of the CPSU and the Soviet state to do everything dependent on us to strengthen peace, preserve detente and to curb the arms race. Under present conditions, as emphasized in the appeal, the solution to this task has acquired special significance and urgency. Time really cannot wait. The conscience of the people cannot remain silent when the aggressive circles of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, are exacerbating tension, rattling sabers like brigands and pushing the world toward a thermonuclear catastrophe.

It is not commonsense but a cynical disdain of the most sacred right of peoples--the right to live--and ignorance of the existing realities and the harsh lessons of history which lately characterize the numerous statements by high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration.

The countless sacrifices and immeasurable suffering and losses caused by the most destructive war mankind has known are alive in the memory of the peoples of the world. It left a terrible, devastating trail on Belorussian soil as well. Every fourth inhabitant of the republic consumed in its flames, the tragedy of Khatyn and hundreds of other villages razed together with women, old people and children, the undried tears of mothers and widows, the aching wounds of the veterans, thousands of memorials and plaques on the graves of those who fell in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism--all this is a constant reminder of the bloody face of war, all this evokes alertness.

The contribution of Belorussia to the defeat of fascism has been given international recognition, in particular by the fact that our republic was one of the founder members of the United Nations. Throughout the post-war years, the delegates of our people at the United Nations have taken an active part in the Soviet Union's struggle to guarantee international security and to warn against and stop acts of aggression. We cannot fail to express our indignation at the fact that, despite the clear-cut provisions of the UN Charter, the U.S. administration is undermining the adoption by the Security Council of effective measures against Israel's open aggression against Arab states and peoples. Our people are indignant at the criminal plans of the NATO planners for nuclear death, advertising strategic maps in the press with ominous arrows targeted on our cities.

They consider that the already monstrous nuclear arsenal in West Europe is not enough. Under the cover of a crude fabrication about a Soviet military threat, they are ready to obligingly offer the territory of their countries for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. I would like to recall in this connection something said by none other than Churchill--quite a sound idea--that to live next to a U.S military base is to live inside the target area.

Our country has not threatened and does not threaten anyone. The Soviet people have sublime, creative plans, with which we have been armed by the 26th CPSU Congress. Their main aim is the happiness and well-being of the people and this means, above all, a stable peace.

The working people of Belorussia, just as those of the whole country, totally support the domestic and foreign policies of the party, the program of peace for the eighties adopted by the congress and the multifaceted work of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, led by an outstanding politician and statesman of today and a passionate fighter for peace--our dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--for the sake of averting the damage of a new war. [applause]

They are fully resolved to continue strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet fatherland with selfless labor. We shall today adopt the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the legislative organs of all countries. It concerns the most burning and urgent problem of the present day--the preservation of peace--and will undoubtedly receive a warm response from all those to whom the cause of peace is dear and will serve as an appeal for action in the struggle against the arms race and for consolidating detente and the security of peoples. [applause]

Arkhipov Report on Housing

LD231546 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jun, TASS--"Pursuing a course towards an utmost rise in the living standards of the people, the party and state constantly gave attention to improving the housing conditions of Soviet people," said Ivan Arkhipov, the first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He was delivering the report on the development of housing in the USSR and the draft fundamentals of housing legislation at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which was opened earlier today.

In the last 15 years per capita real incomes of the working people of the USSR have practically been doubled, Ivan Arkhipov said. There was a 150-percent increase in the commodities sold to the population through the system of state and cooperative trade. Housing in the country has enormously increased. In the last five years alone, homes with a floor space of 530 million square meters have been built. Over 50 million Soviet people moved into new apartments between 1976 and 1980.

Arkhipov said that homes with a total floor space of 3,500 square meters had been built in the country in Soviet times. Many thousands of millions of roubles are appropriated to home building annually. During the last five-year plan period (1976-1980) alone, 78,000 million roubles were earmarked for home building.

As a result of the steps taken by the state, Arkhipov said, it is now possible successfully to solve one of the most serious problems--providing a self-contained flat for each family. Today, some 80 percent of the urban population already live in self-contained flats.

A solution of this problem rests on a firm material basis. The plans for the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) envisage the construction of homes with a total floor space of 530-540 million square meters. This will be another big contribution to the housing program.

Ivan Arkhipov emphasised that rents in the USSR were very low, not exceeding, on the average, three percent of the incomes of families of workers and employees. At the same time, he remarked, working people in a number of capitalist countries must spend about 20 percent of their wages on rents.

The expansion of housing, the large-scale of state construction of homes has one purpose only: to ensure in fact the right of Soviet citizens to homes, recorded in the Constitution of the USSR. The draft fundamentals of housing legislation of the USSR and the constituent union republics presented for consideration to the Supreme Soviet contained a number of new provisions flowing from the Constitution of the USSR he said.

The adoption of the fundamentals of housing legislation, Ivan Arkhipov said in conclusion, will create a sound legal foundation for the further development of housing in the country and better provision of Soviet people with housing.

Session Continues 24 Jun

LD240712 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS--The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing in the Kremlin today. The discussion of the report on the development of housing and the law fundamentals [as received] on housing in the USSR is under way at the morning meeting.

Politburo Members Attend

LD240942 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet session continues its work in the Kremlin. A meeting of the Soviet of the Union is now in progress. It began at 1000. The deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kunayev, Romanov, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev and Dolgikh.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet demonstrates the faithfulness of the land of the soviets to peace, progress and creativity. The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the address to the parliaments and peoples of the world have again demonstrated the enormous persistence and consistency with which our party and government pursue the program of struggle for peace which was set out by the 26th CPSU Congress. The deputies speaking at the session stress that the documents being considered by it reflect the CPSU's invariable course for strengthening the homeland's might and further improving the life of the people. Concern for man and the good of each family permeate the foundations of the housing legislation of the Soviet Union and the union republics.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON STRENGTHENING TIES WITH MASSES

PM240911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Ties With the Masses"]

[Text] Under the Communist Party's leadership, Soviet people are successfully building a new society. We regard it as self-evident that complete mutual understanding and trust exist between the party and the people. And that is only natural. The CPSU is fulfilling its historical mission together with the masses and in the masses' interests. All its activity has invariably served and continues to serve the implementation of the program requirement: everything for the sake of man, for the good of man.

Thousands of threads bind the party to the people. These ties are implemented above all through primary party organizations and soviet organs. A major role is also played by public organizations of the working people--the trade unions, the Komsomol, the cooperative system and people's control organs.

In recent years these ties have been strengthened considerably and have become more multifaceted and diverse. The CPSU's ranks have been replenished by the very best working people. The composition of leading party organs has been extended, drawing on workers and kolkhoz members. The elected aktiv and party apparatus workers more frequently visit localities and have more contact with people.

Working people's letters and proposals are of tremendous significance as a channel for the living tie between party organizations and all the cells in socialist society. "They have boundless trust in the party and open their hearts to it on the most pressing questions of public life, work and everyday existence, openly share their ideas and concerns with it and criticize existing shortcomings," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress. He stressed that the Central Committee devotes great attention to work with letters.

Like a miraculous spring, the working people's masses give the party strength. Its decisions sum up the experience of communists and nonparty people. Relying on primary and shop party organizations or party groups, which exist in virtually all labor collectives, the Central Committee and local party committees are always in touch with what is happening. They receive systematic information on the state of affairs, the working people's mood and the questions which concern them. This makes it possible to feel the country's pulse, to find out what new trends are emerging and what shortcomings there are in production, spiritual life and daily existence, what people are concerned about and what their aspirations are.

The cohesion of the party and people is not a static condition. It is maintained and strengthened thanks to the fact that party organizations have a proper sense of responsibility toward the trust invested in them by the working people, conscientiously and efficiently fulfill the duties entrusted to them and respond in a businesslike way to requests and proposals from below. Of course, strengthening ties with the masses does not mean falling back to the level of backward sentiments or treating them indulgently. It means bringing Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist awareness to the masses and increasing their political and labor activeness. The CPSU rules require every communist to influence nonparty people and explain to them CPSU policy and decisions adopted. The main way in which a communist earns prestige is through his personal example in the struggle for the people's cause.

Many examples could be cited of purposeful work by party committees to extend ties with the masses. The practice of the Georgian CP Central Committee is instructive in this respect. Regular meetings and talks are held between members of the Central Committee Bureau and apparatus workers and representatives of various strata of the population. The republic's inhabitants are informed in good time about the agenda for party committee plenums and meetings of the party and economic aktiv. The most pressing questions of labor collectives' life are submitted to open party meetings. Days of working people's open letters, "Lenin Fridays," combined political days, question and answer evenings and information conferences are held regularly. A public opinion council works fruitfully under the Communist Party Central Committee, and a number of important decisions have been adopted on its recommendations. All this is exerting a beneficial influence on the creation of a good moral atmosphere in labor collectives.

However, the Leninist principles of work among the masses are not observed as strictly and consistently as possible everywhere. In letters to the editorial office readers report instances of bureaucracy, red tape and self-conceit. Certain [party] workers are reluctant to leave their offices and seldom visit localities. At times letters to party committees are examined only formally and people receive callous, formal written answers instead of help and advice. Answers to questions raised are not always given in good time or exhaustively, and this causes dissatisfaction and gives rise to false rumors and conjectures.

At times party committees fail to draw the necessary conclusions from criticism. Thus PRAVDA recently criticized M. Afanasenko, chief of the Checheno-Ingushskiy Obkom Petroleum and Chemical Industry Department for a disrespectful attitude to the working people's questions.

The obkom, while acknowledging the criticism to be just, nevertheless only rebuked the comrade mildly and did not draw broader lessons from what happened. And that, of course, is not good for the common cause. A sensitive, attentive attitude to local voices must be regarded by every party worker as his prime duty to the people and the party. That is how the 26th CPSU Congress formulated the question.

The party has a vital interest in ensuring that all Soviet people know about its deeds and plans. Informing the working people more widely about the tasks facing the party organization, production collective, rayon, city, oblast or republic and about the state of affairs in various sectors of communist building means ensuring conscious and active participation by working people in implementing the plans in question. Here much can be done by lecturers, propagandists, speakers, agitators and political information workers. Regular visits to labor collectives and lively, concrete work among them must become an essential requirement for every party worker.

The profound source of all our victories and the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions lie in the close unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. It is the duty of every party organization and every communist to strengthen these ties.

BREZHNEV GREETS UZBEK POWERPLANT WORKERS

LD172158 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Text of L. Brezhnev's message to the construction and assembly workers, operators, machine builders and all those involved in the installation of the Syrdarya GRES under the headline: "Congratulations on Labor Victory!"]

[Text] Dear comrades:

I cordially congratulate you on a remarkable labor victory in commissioning ahead of schedule the 10th and last 300,000-kilowatt power unit at the Syrdarya GRES.

The power station's attainment of its planned capacity of 3 million kw is a new great step in the development of power engineering and electrification of the Uzbek SSR. The great work which has been done to cut down the period of construction of the power station, of its assembly, of setting up its energy equipment and thereby raising the effectiveness of the capital investment deserves praise. The Syrdarya GRES is one of the biggest thermal power stations in our country and since the first unit was brought into use it has produced more than 63 billion kilowatt hours and has returned to the economy almost twice the sums spent on its construction.

It is very important that alongside the construction site the modern town of Shirin is growing up, in which good conditions for the life of working people have been created.

These results were made possible thanks to the inspired creative work of the multinational cohesive collectives of builders and power workers, the great organizational and political work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to implement the line sketched out by the party for accelerated growth in the energy of our motherland.

I am sure that the participants in the construction of the Syrdarya GRES will do everything necessary to ensure that the power station achieves its rated capacity and makes a worthy contribution to the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress. I wish you, dear comrades, new labor successes, health and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

OFFICIALS SCORED FOR BUILDING 'UNNECESSARY' PLANT

PM240818 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Kostin report: "The Deal"]

[Excerpt] In the city of Staryy Oskol in Belgorodskaya Oblast it was decided to construct a major production base for an electrometallurgical combine. In coordinating the technical and economic basis, Comrade Pankovskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises Main Administration for Heavy Industry Construction, and Comrade Babenko, chief of that ministry's Elektrometallurgstroy combine (now deputy minister), demanded the additional inclusion of the construction of a carpentry and construction articles plant to produce window and door units at a rate of 500,000 square meters a year, splint-slab tiles at a rate of 100,000 cubic meters a year and built-in closets and mezzanines at a rate of 1 million square meters a year. Although they knew very well that there was no need to construct an enterprise with such large capacities, particularly in an unforested region like Belgorodskaya Oblast, Comrades Babenko and Pankovskiy secured its inclusion in the base.

The production of such a large quantity of products requires approximately 40,000 cubic meters of lumber a year. Yet all the enterprises and organizations of the Tsentrotyazhstroy Association, including the Elektrometallurgstroy combine (now an association), which carries out one-fourth of Tsentrotyazhstroy's construction and installation work, require only 35,000 cubic meters of round timber a year. And it was not even planned to construct a sawmill as part of the carpentry and construction articles plant. Moreover the Tsentrotyazhstroy Association's requirement for window and door units amounts to 110,000 square meters a year, while existing capacities at its enterprises can already produce approximately 160,000 square meters annually. That means that they are only 70 percent utilized at present.

These facts indicate that there is no need to produce window and door units at the new plant. Yet tens of thousands of rubles were spent on constructing the plant--money which was wasted.

Nearly all the equipment has now arrived for the plant, including two production lines for the manufacture of window and door units costing about R3 million. All the equipment is at the construction site and is unnecessary and surplus. At the same time the leaders of the Tsentrotyazhstroy Association, distorting the state statistical report, showed this equipment on last year's account as uninstalled. Moreover, timber shop equipment worth about R600,000 has been almost completely split up and dispersed to subdepartments on the instructions of the association leaders.

Something else should also be mentioned. An initiator of the construction of the unnecessary plant in Staryy Oskol and one of those to blame for the formation of stockpiles of surplus equipment is Deputy Minister Comrade Babenko of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises. But the person directly responsible for the development and efficient utilization by enterprises of their own production base in the ministry is Deputy Minister Comrade Kondrashov. He is still "resolving" the question of the speediest incorporation into economic circulation of frozen fixed production capital on a large scale. Moreover, in a talk with people's control organ checkers Comrade Kondrashov stated that he did not know about the decision adopted by leaders of the Tsentrotyazhstroy Association not to complete construction of the plant but to use it as a base for the repair of construction machinery and mechanical equipment.

The originators of the illegal deal [reference to another case in Belgorodskaya Oblast] and the initiators of the construction of the unnecessary plant at Staryy Oskol have been named. All that they have done has resulted in considerable material damage to the state, and it is necessary to respond to this with the full severity of the law.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET CONCLUDES WORK 12 JUN

PM241002 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 13 Jun 81 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report"]

[Excerpts] On 12 June the 3d session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work.

At 1000 Comrades A.E. Voss, E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, S.I. Postnikov, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V.A. Chemm, A.K. Zitmanis, E.M. Ozols and B.K. Pugo took their places.

The coreport of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Agricultural Commission on the tasks of the republic's local soviets in increasing output of livestock products on citizens' personal subsidiary plots was delivered by commission Chairman Deputy Ya. P. Bonat.

The session unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Tasks of the Republic's Local Soviets in Increasing Output of Livestock Products on Citizens' Personal Subsidiary Plots."

The report on the third item on the agenda--the ratification of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees--was delivered by Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously ratified the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted between sessions. At the session, organizational questions were discussed. Deputy V.G. Lysenkov was unanimously elected chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Industry, Transport and Communications.

In accordance with the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution on standing commissions, members of the republic government cannot be members of a commission. In connection with Deputy V. Ya. Kurpniyeks' appointment as Latvian SSR minister of fruit and vegetable farming and Deputy B.K. Pugo's appointment as chairman of the Latvian SSR KGB, V. Ya. Kurpniyeks was released from his duties as a member of the Planning and Budget Commission and B.K. Pugo from his duties as member of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission.

At this point the 3d session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation finished its work.

RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED IN ARMENIA

PM241105 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 30 May 81 p 2

[Text] ARMENPRESS--A plenum of the Amasiyskiy Raykom, Armenia SSR has been held and has discussed organizational questions.

The plenum relieved Comrade D. G. Aliyev of his duties as first secretary of the Amasiyskiy Raykom in connection with his appointment as editor of the newspaper Soviet ERMENISTANY.

The plenum elected Comrade Z. K. Kurbanov, who had previously worked as chairman of the Vardenisskiy Rayispolkom, first secretary of the Amasiyskiy Raykom.

Comrade M. B. Arzumanyan, candidate member of the Armenian CP Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

INEFFICIENCIES BESET BEET, GRAIN PRODUCTION

PM241024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev "Agricultural Review": "By Relays to the Plant"]

[Text] June in the countryside is a busy time. In most regions of the country crop tending is continuing. Farmers are thinning sugar beet, cultivating cotton plantations and hoeing sunflowers following germination.

Hot, dry weather calls for special care for the plants. All interrow cultivation must be carried out at the best possible time, taking account of the special features of the summer. Irrigated land has great possibilities. In order to obtain a high yield from it, crops must be top dressed on time and watering equipment and water must be used fully and competently.

Haymaking is underway everywhere. Many farms have begun earlier than usual. By mid-June 4.9 million tons of hay and 12.6 million tons of cured hay had been procured. Rural workers, actively supporting the Cherkasskaya Oblast farmers' initiative are striving to stockpile as much good-quality fodder as possible.

Harvesting has already begun in southern regions. It will not be long before the combines will go out into the fields in the country's main grain producing areas.

The successful fulfilment of plans and pledges will largely depend on the efficient cooperation of those who procure, transport and process the harvest. The workers of Yampolskiy Rayon provide an example of such cooperation. By coordinating the efforts of beet growers, motor vehicle operators and refinery workers, they are successfully achieving the main aim here--the meximum yield of sugar from every hectare sown to beet.

Their experience is widely known in the country. Party, soviet and economic organs have done a considerable amount to disseminate it. Now, following the Yampolskiy Rayon farmers' example, many sugar refineries have such agreements with beet growing farms and transportation organizations.

The Yampolskiy Rayon farmers themselves have made yet another step toward further strengthening cooperation and rapprochement among partners. On the basis of the local sugar refinery an experimental agrarian-industrial association for the production and processing of beet has been created.

In the time left before the beginning of the harvest party and soviet organs in beet growing areas must thoroughly analyze how fully the agreements on cooperation are meeting the tasks of the day and how closely interconnected the partners' plans are. It is important to provide as much help as possible to strengthen the weakest links in the sugar production line.

One of these links is the transportation of the harvest. Although the machine pool and its load capacity and speed are constantly increasing the problem remains quite acute. One of the main reasons is the increasingly evident bureaucratic approach to the solution of production problems. Here is one such example. In the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry a tendency to concentrate the reception base has become apparent. It is thereby being removed away from the field as it were. Whereas in 1966 there were over 1,000 beet reception centers in the country, in 1980 there were 618. Transportation distances have increased. Many farms in the Central Chernozem Region of the RSFSR and the Ukraine sometimes have to transport beet over 50-80 km. Tens of thousands of machines have been involved in long-haul transportation, instead of being in active operation in the harvesting process.

The Ministry of the Food Industry has virtually not increased the number of reception centers for the current season.

Nor has everything yet been done for the efficient operation of the grain production line. It is true that the reception base of the system of the USSR Ministry of Procurement is being better prepared than in recent years. Grain storehouses have been completely put in order in the republics of Central Asia and Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays. However, in Kirovskaya, Penzenskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts some of the storage facilities have not been repaired.

Valuable experience has been accumulated in recent years in transporting grain. Many oblasts and rayons intend to use the Saratovskaya Oblast method of the centralized use of transportation and the team system used by Rostovskaya Oblast farmers for the current harvest. Railroad workers must also work in a unified rhythm with field workers and procurement and motor vehicle workers. They still have much to do to prepare for the transportation of the harvest.

The lack of contact between departments also prevents grain losses in the harvest from being eliminated. Farmers from various regions are reporting such instances to PRAVDA. Not all kolkhozes and sovkhozes have drying apparatus. Quite often a complex situation arises. Fodder grain lies rotting on a farm while nearby at the grain reception center and elevator they refuse to condition and dry it, even if the drying capacities are standing idle. At the request of local party organs procurement workers meet grain growers halfway, but this is happening far from everywhere. The Ministries of Agriculture and Procurement must resolve such problems more sensibly.

To fully gather and preserve the harvest that has been cultivated and to ensure the maximum yield of produce per hectare of land is the paramount task for workers in all components of the agroindustrial complex. Cooperation among the partners must be persistently and consistently strengthened.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE REPORT

A comparison between the item entitled "Gorbachev, Kirilenko Attend Agricultural Meeting" which was run on page T 5 of the 17 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the report published by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 Jun under the headline "In the CPSU Central Committee" reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads:...has been held 15-16 June of secretaries and...

Line three reads:...other official workers from central ministries and departments in charge of matters of capital construction...

Paragraph two, last line reads:...the development of a complex of sectors in agricultural machine building. A report on these questions was delivered by I.I. Sakhnyuk, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine-Building Department.

Taking part in...

COSMONAUT FEOKTISTOV INTERVIEWED ON SPACE PROJECTS

LD241048 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 June, TASS--"The recent link-up of the artificial satellite Cosmos-1267 and the orbiting research station Salyut-6 has marked another step towards developing systems and structural components of future spacecraft and optimising techniques to assemble large-scale space operations centers in orbit," Cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov, a prominent designer of modern space technology, told TASS.

"The time will come soon perhaps," he went on to say, "when an orbiting station with a number of modules to perform diverse functions, docked to it, will be a routine sight up in space. One of the modules will be a fitted-out space laboratory to enable research by specialists in a variety of fields. Others will perform purely technological duties. There also will be observatory modules and even whole plants for manufacturing products in zero gravity. Lounge modules will be the living quarters for cosmonauts to take a rest after the heavy workload they handle in space. The Cosmos-1267 sputnik, linked up with the Salyut-6 station, is a prototype of such modules."

"In a not so distant future," the Cosmonaut Feoktistov said, "a space station will accomodate enough people to man a whole scientific laboratory. Working aboard the station, they will release space observatories and satellites into outer space and insert them into desired orbiting paths."

"Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy dreamed of 'man's ether settlements.' The dream has materialized into something of a different name--permanent earth-orbiting space operations centres. I'm sure that the work to develop such space stations has good prospects. I also believe that it will not be long before there will be numerous orbiting stations of a variety of purposes, carrying most sophisticated and diverse instrumentation and equipment and rotating resident crews and staying permanently aloft, working to benefit peace and progress," the Soviet cosmonaut said.

"During the entire history of space exploration since Yuriy Gagarin's mission," he continued, "work has been going on to solve problems related to the creation of orbiting stations which would function for lengthy periods of time. It is these stations which will allow specialists in the whole range of sciences to take lengthy, and regular, space trips to do research facilitating the country's economic development."

"The earth-orbiting station is an invaluable experimental scientific base making it possible to solve those global problems which are hard, or impossible, to solve in terrestrial conditions," Konstantin Feoktistov said.

"The work to expand the station's capabilities is continuing," the designer said in conclusion. "We hope that in due time this will enable us to pass over to extended industrial activity in space and create sophisticated observatories to explore the universe."